PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,806—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1906. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL [illegible] SOCIETY.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday, 2 P.M. 1906.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
2nd June	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
9th ,,	PERSIA	7951	......	......
16th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
23rd ,,	EGYPT	7912	......	......
30th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	DONGOLA	8050
7th July	CALEDONIA	7558	......	......
14th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	10000
21st ,,	ARABIA	7903	......	......
28th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6525
4th Aug.	HIMALAYA	6898	......	......
11th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	MOOLTAN	10000
18th ,,	PERSIA	7951	......	......
25th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10509

The above steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th May, 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured,
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application,
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents,—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY,
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	14th June 1906.
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	12th July ,,
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	9th Aug. ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6630	Etienne	6th Sep. ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	30th June 1906.
YARRA	4,248	Sellier	21st July ,,

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

• Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs, 295
For further Particulars apply to

P. de, BURE Agent.
67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MAY 15th, 10TH.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY via KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO LONDON (via MARSEILLES or GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.	Single, Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa	525	850	450	700	390	590
Liverpool	550	900	470	720	420	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	609	†950	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	..	40	...	40	...

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.

The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons. scale	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
B	Merton Hall	4331	Apr 21	May 6	May 17	June 4
A	City of Calcutta	11000	May 1	,, 12	,, 23	May 31
B	City of Lucknow	8580	,, 4	,, 16	June 1	June 7
B	City of Agra	4390	,, 14	,, 28	,, 9	,, 16
A	City of Karachi	5800	,, 25	June 7	,, 17	,, 22
B	Aston Hall	3628	June 1	,, 14	,, 27	July 3
B	Stanley Hall	5800	,, 21	July 5	July 18	,, 24
A	Trafford Hall	4400	,, 30	,, 13	,, 25	,, 31
B	Branksome Hall	4400	July 10	,, 23	Aug 5	Aug 11
B	Merton Hall	4331	,, 24	Aug 5	,, 18	,, 25

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—
Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY.
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents, LINES ELLERMAN OF STEAMERS
Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Date	Time.	Route,—via.
LAMA	2170	Mon.	4 June	5 p.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2170	Frid.	8 June	8 a.m.	(direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on MONDAY, 4th June calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomeh, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,209 tons, on THURSDAY, 7th June calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire Koweit, and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about 19th June calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,936 tons, on or about 18th June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to :—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay.
31st May, 1906.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co,
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1906

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Take Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
*† FILIPPO ARTELLI	A. Radonicic	5834	9th June 1906.
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5095	8th July ,,
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovih	6046	20th ,,
† NIPPON	S. Tomanovich	6316	31st ,,

* Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced Fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer or the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain,	Tons	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,600	28th June 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages
Apply to

R. SCARPA, Agent-General.
Sassoon House, 54 Church Gate Street,
Fort Bombay.

SHAH-STEAM NAVIGATION LINE.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Gross Tons.	Commander.	Date of Departure.
BENGAL	4,656	H. Dunckley	2nd June
SHAH AMEER	2,987	B. Piggot	10th ,,

Excellent 1st, 2nd and Deck Accommodation
Fitted throughout with Electricity.
For freight and further particulars apply to

ESSAJI TAJBHOY,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, 28th May, 1906.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE. (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th June 1906.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th July ,,
CATANIA	4,030	......	15th Aug. ,,

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	600	Rs. 350	Rs. 105
Return tickets available 2 years	900	535	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 535, Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port on route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th June 1906.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th July ,,
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Aug. ,,

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 185, and to HONGKONG Rs. 230.

G. FERRERO,
Acting Agent,
Hornby Road, No. 58.

GUILTY!

GUILT Can be established as easily by omissions as by acts!

If a King neglects the welfare of his subjects, he is

GUILTY!

If a Trustee neglects the interests of his wards, he is

GUILTY!

If you have not protected the lives and property entrusted to you YOU ARE

GUILTY! of neglect.

MINIMAX HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER

AS SUPPLIED TO
THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN.

Absolutely self contained
No Taps to corrode.
No Hose to Rot.
No Mechanism.
No Reversing.
Safe, Quick and Certain in its action.
Unaffected by Climate or Weather.
MINIMUM Price, Weight and Size.
MAXIMUM Efficiency. Simplicity, and Economy.
FOR PARTICULARS apply to

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL,
Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the healthiest and most fashionable European quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every convenience and comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its cuisine.

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel residents and their guests only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the drawing room on any account.

NO PUBLIC BAR KEPT.
F. A. BOSCOLO. Proprietor.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.
DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK.

	Rs.	a.
30 lbs. bags Large Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay...	12	0
6 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post	6	0
1 5-lb. tin Terramia Orange Pekoe Tea do. do, do,	5	0

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA.

APPLY TO **T. STANES & CO.,**
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.
Bombay Wholesale Agents :—
MESSRS. BRADFORD & CO

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fort-nightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
KAISER	2724	Mohr	1st June
* GENERAL	2361	Pens	15th ,,
REICHSTAG	2085	Koppilstaetter	29th ,,
* BUNDESRATH	2089	Ulrich	13th July

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports,

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 22nd May, 1906.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

THE GRAM AND BARLEY STORES,
LOWER COLABA.
BRANCH GOWALIA TANK ROAD.

OUR STORE is WIDELY PATRONISED by a large number of Gentlemen for our Gram, Barley, Oats, Bran, Nutritious and Invigorating HORSE FOOD, LINSEED, URID, and ENHARDI POWDER being of superior and sound quality, very clean and cheaper than the market dealers or any other houses. We have good certificates of gentlemen for the same. LOCAL DELIVERY FREE.

Special attention will be paid to mofussil orders. A single trial order will prove its recommendation. Intimation by a P. C. ensures prompt delivery.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

BECK'S PILSENER BEER KEY-BRAND.

A PERFECT BEER FOR THE TROPICS
Wholesome, light and refreshing, bright and sparkling
A RELIABLE AND PURE
MALT AND HOP BEER.
tested in numerous analyses by eminent English and Continental experts.

Frequent shipments constantly received.
(Obtainable from all
WINE MERCHANTS and
DEALERS in BEER.)

FOR THE RACES.

FLANNEL SUITS, VERY LATEST PATTERNS.
SMART SHAPES IN SUN HELMETS.
SILK TIES—ENGLISH SUMMER FASHIONS.
STRAW HATS—FELT PANAMAS.

HOAR & CO., {GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS,} BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS
RECEIVE ORDERS FOR
WEDDING CAKES
ARTISTICALLY DECORATED AND DISPATCH THEM SECURELY PACKED IN ANY PART OF INDIA.

WEDDING CAKES
OF ANY MAGNITUDE AT SHORT NOTICE.

MONGINI BROTHERS
25-27-29 Church Gate Street—Bombay.

PLEASE NOTE THAT
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA
IS THE ONLY ONE
In the whole of India who has received
TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.
GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only, I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this sement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.
GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion.

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co., etc., etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturer. DR H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade

MAX MINCK & CO., LD.,
LAHORE
DIAMOND MERCHANTS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, WATCH MANUFACTURERS
ESTABLISHED SINCE 1876.

TO CAPITALISTS !!! A sound Investment

Why invest your Capital at 3 and 4 per cent. when you can get 10 per cent.

"NO RISK" our Stock cannot depreciate, it retains always its full value and the very fact that we are established in the Punjab for nearly 30 years is in itself a sound guarantee to Shareholders.

Our business is steadily going up and we propose to extend our Stock for which purpose we will issue 500 additional Shares at Rs. 100 each.

Apply to MAX MINCK & CO., LD., LAHORE.
Lahore, 15th March, 1906.

OVERLAND SUMMARY.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
ON THE DEPARTURE OF ENGLISH MAIL

28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c.
Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage.
English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and from the 1st JUNE, 1906, the MOTOR CAR SERVICE between BOMBAY and THANA will be DISCONTINUED.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 31st May, 1906.

NOTICE.

INDIAN STEAM COAL REQUIRED FOR THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SERVICE AT BOMBAY, SEALED TENDERS will be received at Bombay Dockyard up to 2 P.M. of 2nd July, 1906.

For Particulars see notice No 3385 in "Government Gazette" of 31st May, 1906, or apply to the

DIRECTOR OF THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

R. SCOTT & Co. M. R. C. V. S. beg to notify their constituents that they have VACATED their stables at Girguam.

All communications, Veterinary work, and Horses for shoeing should be sent to them at their GOWALIA TANK STABLES. Telephone No. 3032.

THE SORAB MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED.

(IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.)

ALL CREDITORS or PERSONS having CLAIMS of any DESCRIPTION against the above Company (now in Voluntary Liquidation) are hereby required to submit full particulars of their respective claims, with their Names and Address, to the Undersigned as Liquidator of the said Company, at the Registered Office of the Company, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, on or before the 20th day of June, 1906, after which date the assets of the Company will be distributed without reference to any claims of which Notice shall not have been received by the Liquidator.

MUNCHERJEE FRAMJEE TUMBOLY
Liquidator.

Bombay, 16th March, 1906.

AUCTIONEERING.

GIBBONS & Co. are the only EUROPEAN AUCTIONEERS in Bombay. Their Paper—"Exchange & Mart and East India Bureau"—is second only to the "Exchange and Mart" published in England.

GIBBONS & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS, HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS,
Next to Currency Bank,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE of Messrs. THAKURDAS & Co., Solicitors and Notaries Public, has been REMOVED to No. 25 ESPLANADE ROAD, opposite the Rajabai Tower, on the first floor of the buildings, known as the Agra Bank Buildings.

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50,) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8 per cwt delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages dressed by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

CHAMPAGNE

MOET and CHANDON'S
DRY IMPERIAL
VINTAGE WINE.

TO BE HAD FROM
CROFT MODY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET.

ASTHMA AND BLOOD

POISON of any stage and description will be radically cured by our well-tried specifics sooner than by any other cure. Try and you are sure to admire them. Prices Rs. 5 and Rs 3 respectively. [A] A. E. JAMES, Esq., Dehri, writes:—"Your wonderful specific for ASTHMA has done more for my boy than all other Patent Medicines I had tried before. He has not since been troubled even slightly, and I am beginning to be convinced of your remedy having radically cured him." [B] S. SAW, ZA, Esq., Poona, writes:—"Your BLOOD MIXTURE is the BEST remedy yet discovered."

DIABETES AND DYSENTERY

however hopeless, are sure to be cured by our well-tried specifics. No other medicine in the world will be able to show a larger percentage of cure than our specifics. Prices Rs. 3 each. Full particulars about the above as well as about our specifics for HYDROCELE, PILES and FEMALE DISEASES please write only to:

J. C MOOKERJEE & CO.,
VICTORIA CHEMICAL WORKS,
RANAGHAT, Bengal.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

INDENTS promptly executed at lowest cash prices for all kinds of British and Continental goods, including:—

Boots, Shoes and Leather,
Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries,
China, Earthenware and Glassware,
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Fancy Goods, Perfumery and Stationery,
Hardware and Machinery,
Photographic and Optical Goods,
Provisions and Oilmen's Stores
etc. etc.

Commission 2½% to 5%.
Trade Discounts allowed.
Original Invoices supplied.
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Sample Cases from £10 upwards.
Consignments of Produce Sold on Account.

WILLIAM WILSON AND SONS,
(Established 1814)
25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.
Cable Address: "ANNUAIRE, LONDON."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CLEARANCE SALE of Platedware, Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware will be SOLD BELOW COST to make room for our Fresh Stock.—M. BREBLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest and Visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest. Portrait Paintings in oil on Photographic Basis a speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings. Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED at once—A SHROFF or CASHIER for the Bombay Branch of the Punjab National Bank Ld. Cash Security Rs. 5,000 to 10,000. Pay to be settled personally with SRI RAM, KASHMIR HINDU Hotel, Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.

WANTED Gentlemen to get their Applications, Memorials, Appeals prepared in a very effective style to insure success. Done in expert form. Apply to Box "No. 1234A Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL Elphinstone Circle. Opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations, Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with Electric Fans. Rooms airy and commodious with Bathrooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a Speciality. Appply to the Manager.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents Dinners served till late hours.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Narinao Hyderabad Deccan.

COTTON BUSINESS.—Cotton, and Seed, and Factory Business, Upcountry, WANT POST as Manager, or Assistant in these, for Buying Cotton, Wheat, Seed, &c, Working Factories, Pressing and Ginning, Jute, Flour, Oil, and other Mills. Have served for 20 Twenty years, as Agent to European Firms. Visited Steam Factories, and Travelled throughout India. Proficient in Opening New Stations. Also Erected and Dismantled Factories. Highest Testimonials. Address, "COMRA," care of "Bombay Gazette."

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas, 30 days to one year, 1 rupee and of older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross London.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BY-WEEKLY edition—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams, up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Susbscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT-SUPPLIERS. Messrs OLIVER and Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels, Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay Rs. 2, and Mofusil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay Established 1872.

PETROL.—The famous SHELL BRAND. Imported by the ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. LD. Bombay Agents:—Messrs. FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY & Co in Messrs. SHALEBHOY TYEBJI & SONS Shipchandlers Stores, Dalal Lane, Fort.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or Hire, inspection respectfully invited.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business, Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates, special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel. Rs 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.

TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS PULLICATE LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, of Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instruction at clearing and Forwarding Baggage, etc.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

HORNBY ROAD

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION; ALSO HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES,

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers

FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Salvage of about 600-700 Bales of Full pressed Cotton and a large lot of loose cotton damaged by Fire and Water.

Messrs BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS-DAY, FRIDAY, the 1st June at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Jamshedji Bunder, Lower Colaba, by order and on account of the Insurance Office concerned.

The salvage of about 600-700 bales of full pressed cotton and a large lot of loose cotton damaged by fire and water.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale, and the balance to be paid and the delivery taken the next day.

AUCTION SALE OF CYLINDER OIL AND OLD NEWSPAPERS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 2nd June, at 3-30 p.m (S. T.) Messrs BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on account of the underwriters s.s. Trafalgar:—

29 Drums cylinder oil.
On account and risk of the concerned.
295 G. & No 29 to 15-18 bales old Newspapers.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 2nd June, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

Also a few lots of furniture such as large dining table sideboard, sofas, dressing tables iron bedsteads etc.

On account of the concerned.
100 Drums each containing 5 gallons carbolic acid.
1 iron Lathe for watch maker.
1 case tobacco.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 chesnut arab horse 15 hands 5 years, goes well in harness.
1 gray arab quiet in harness and saddle.
1 handsome strong rubber tyred shigram in good order.
1 handsome strong English built four seated brougham by "Silk and sons," in very good order.
1 black horse 'stud-bred', 14-3, goes well in harness and saddle.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer Presidency, Messrs BENNETT and Co will TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 2nd June at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at Wodehouse Bridge, Colaba.—

A quantity of galvanised iron sheets Bamboo matting, cudjan roofing, Bamboo safters &c &c.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 1st June, 1906.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
NO. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of landed properties at Cavel or Gaiwady, advertised to take place to-day is POSTPONED Until further intimation.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 4th Inst, at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing, and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands, &c.

1 American organ by Story and Clark.

At 3 p.m.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred light victoria.
1 rubber-tyred ligh vis-a-vis.
1 glass-fronted two-seated brougham.
1 French-polished office shigram.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on MONDAY the 11th Inst. at 3 p.m. (S. T.), the effects of the late Lakhmidas Naran consisting of gold ornaments such as bangles pair of Kudas armlet, Mohanmala, Hira Kanthis earrings, pearl necklace, ear buttons, silverware such as buttons, waistchain tin trunks &c.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On THURDAY, the 14th Inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No 3, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, the valuable and neat dining-room, drawing-room and bedroom furniture, pictures, table ornaments, lamps, &c., the property of J. W. Davison, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and property will be on view three days before the sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 17th day of June, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Loco Staff Quarters, G. I. P. Railway, Parel, valuable and neat substantial made teakwood and blackwood dining room, drawing-room and bedroom furniture, sweet-toned ebonized cottage piano by Soundy in good order, table ornaments, pictures &c., the property of A. Paterson, Esq., Foreman. G. I. P. Railway, proceeding to England.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 1st June, 1906.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

MARTELL'S BRANDY.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. MARTELL & Co., the well-known brandy distillers and shippers of Cognac, France, are the only firm of Brandy manufacturers whose products are entitled to be described as

MARTELL'S BRANDY.

Their Brandy is shipped under their well-known Blue and Silver Labels and trade marks bearing the name and style.

J. & F. MARTELL,

and none other is genuine.

Messrs. MARTELL & Co. have NO CONNECTION with any other firm whatever, and no other person or firm is entitled to describe his or their Brandy or any other Brandy as "Martell's Brandy," or to use in connection therewith Messrs. Martell's well-known label or any imitation thereof.

Notice is hereby given that immediate proceedings will be taken against any person or persons found importing into or selling in Bombay or elsewhere in India, under the name of Martell's Brandy" or under any label in colourable imitation of Messrs. Martell & Co.'s well-known label, or under any trading name or style in imitation of the trading name or style of Messrs. Martell & Co., any brandy which is not of Messrs. Martell & Co.'s own manufacture and bottling.

MARTELL'S BRANDY.

TOOTH-ACHE

Instantaneously cured by
DENTICLINE.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
170 SHAIKH MEMON, ST.,
BOMBAY.

TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL

is allowed on every cycle bought of us. Your Money in full refunded without question if not perfectly satisfactory. Highest grade cycles, warranted six years.

LATEST MODELS £2.10 to £6

Eadie or New Departure Coaster Hubs, Dunlop or Clincher A Won Tyres, Inverted Lever Rim Brakes, Two Speed Gears, etc.

Packed and Delivered Free to any port in the world. We guarantee safe delivery.

200 Second-Hand Cycles all makes, £1 to £2.10 good as new.

Great factory clearance sale at half factory prices.

EARN A CYCLE taking orders from sample machine. Active Agents wanted in each district. Large profits easily made. Write at once for free catalogues and our special offer, using sufficient postage. Tyres, Sundries, Sewing Machines, Phonographs, &c., half prices.

MEAD CYCLE CO. Dept. C 28.
LIVERPOOL, LONDON AND CHICAGO.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of [illegible] Machinery orders are [illegible] to by an expert.

4, WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS: "KEYMER, LONDON."

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) ....Rs. 15,60,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ....Rs. 20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rate which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND..............£550,000

HEAD OFFICE:

7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Kurrachee,
Steamer Point,
Delhi,
Bombay,
Madras,
Rangoon,
Aden,
Cawnpore,
Colombo,
Mandalay,
Newera Eliya,
Kandy,
Tuticorin,
Zanzibar,
Mombassa,
Nairobi,
Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BOMBAY.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.........................£800,000
RESERVE FUND....................£875,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..........£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg
Bombay
Karachi
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Penang
Thaiping
Ipoh (Perak)
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)
Singapore
Kwala Lumpor
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Manila
Cebu (Philli-pines)
Hongkong
Foochow
Saigon
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the worlds buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF INDIA LTD.

(Formerly the People's Banking and Commercial Association, Ltd.)

BANKING HOURS,
Week Days (Saturdays excepted) 10 A.M. to 5-30 P.M. (S. T.)
Saturdays 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. (S. T.)
ESTABLISHED APRIL, 1901.

Head Office: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:—BOMBAY and

Punjab and N.-W.F. Provinces.—
BANNU
DERA GHAZI KHAN
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GUJRANWALLA
GUJRAT
HAFIZABAD
HUSHIARPORE
JAMMOO
JALLANDAR CITY
JHELUM
JHANG
KASUR
KOHAT
LYALLPORE
LUDHIANA
MIANWALI
MONTGOMERY
MULTAN CITY
MUZAFFARGARH
PATIALA
PESHAWAR
RAWALPINDI CITY
SIALKOTE
SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)
UMBALLA

United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.—
MEERUT
SAHARANPORE

Sind.—
KARACHI
HYDERABAD
LARKANA
SHIKARPORE
SUKKUR

Biluchistan.—
QUETTA

AGENCIES.
AGRA
AMRITSAR
ALLAHABAD
AJMERE
CALCUTTA
DELHIE
MADRAS
LUCKNOW & SIMLA,
Etc.

AUTHORIZED, SUBSCRIBED Rs. CAPITAL & RESERVE FUND. 5,17,000
WORKING FUNDS 42,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS are received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 8, 12, and 24 months at 4, 4½ and 5 per cent. p. a. interest respectively. Special rates for students and Public Institutions. Deposits for the benefits of widows and Orphans are received at special rate of 6 per cent p. a. Short Notice Deposits are received bearing interest at 3 per cent. p. a. repayable on one week's notice at any time after one month from the date of Deposit.

Interest and Dividends collected.

DRAFTS on Principal Towns of India granted.

CHEQUES of outstations, Hundies, Bills, Railway Receipts bought, collected and discounted.

Every description of Banking and Agency business transacted.

For copy of rules and other information apply to

VIDYA SAGAR PANDYA,
Manager.

Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...............£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL......................£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500
RESERVE FUNDS......................£135,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up.................. Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits................ Gold $3,393,636·99

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay,
Calcutta,
Hongkong,
Kobe,
Cebu.
Manila,
City of Mexico,
Shangai,
Yokohama,
Penang,
Singapore,
San Francisco,
Washington, D. C
Canton
Monterey.
Panama.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/48, Church Gate Street.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.................. Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .... „ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND... „ 10,300,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS .... „ 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND...... „ 1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London,
Lyons,
New York.
San Francisco.
Honolulu.
Shanghai.
Hongkong.
Tientsin
Peking.
Newchang.
Port Arthur.
Mukden.
Tairen.
Chefoo.
Tieling.
Kobe.
Osaka.
Tokyo.
Nagasaki.
Bombay.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England: The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 9,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS Esqr. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
KOBE.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent.

7 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY,

CONTAINING over 2,000 pages of condensed commercial matter, enables enterprising traders throughout the Empire to keep in close touch with the trade of the Motherland. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs, the Directory contains lists of:—

EXPORT MERCHANTS

with the goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign markets they supply;

STEAMSHIP LINES

arranged under the Ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate sailings;

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of Trade Notices of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

Colonial Entries are accepted at Three Shillings per line of 25 letters.

A copy of the 1906 edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Postal Order for

TWENTY SHILLINGS.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY Co., Ltd.,
25, ABCHURCH LANE LONDON, E.C.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or twice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Re. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

WANTED

ONE or two PROSPECTORS to start work at once.

Applicants Europeans, Eurasians or Natives should send details of their experience accompanied by copies of testimonials and should state remuneration received and expected.

Apply to
P. BOSWORTH SMITH ESQ.,
Tank Mine,
Oorgaum.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM
in all Sections and Weights,
ALSO
STEEL ANGLES, TEES,
PLATES, CAST IRON PIPES,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS
kept in Stock, ready for delivery.
Full particulars and prices from
GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building,
HORNBY ROAD.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil. Not made of Gelatine.

Full Directions. All Chemists.

Insist on Savaresse's.

I have just issued a very valuable treatise on Rupture, which will enable any sufferer to know as much about the true nature of Rupture as the average doctor. It also explains fully the process of cure, and will show you how thousands have been cured. I want to place a copy in the hands of every ruptured person, for the great benefit I know it will be to them. I will send it free (sealed and post paid). I will also send free to anyone who is ruptured, or knows of any person ruptured, a free sample of my famous home cure. It is a marvellous method, curing cases that defied hospitals, doctors, trusses, electricity and all else. Merely send your name and address and the free sample will be sent without any cost to you whatever.

Mr. A. B. Jones, a prominent contractor of Dholpur, India, suffered with a severe scrotal rupture for 20 years, until the Rice method was made plain to him. After a trial he was cured perfectly. Mr. Jones says:—"I am now thoroughly well, after suffering 20 years, and have no hesitation in adding my testimony to the efficacy of this perfect method. The Rice method of treatment is worth its weight in gold."

Mr. A. B. JONES.

"3, Papamow Road, Allahabad, India, Jan. 28th, 1904.—Dear Sir,—Both myself and my son have received a cure of our ruptures through the use of your treatment. The child was about 8 years old, and had suffered from his rupture for 2 years. In my own case I had suffered from a severe rupture for 32 years, and am now 38, but I feel that we are thoroughly cured. I can think of no better way of informing the world at large than by advertising your treatment in all the leading papers in India.—Yours truly, A. W. Davies." Anyone can write to me to confirm this testimonial. Every ruptured person ought to send at once and make a trial of this method that cures. Begin now, and in a short time you will forget you have been ruptured. Write to-day, at once. Don't delay. Now is your opportunity. Thousands have been cured without pain, danger, operation, or an hour's loss of time.

W. S. RICE, RUPTURE SPECIALIST (Dept. L. 35),
8/9, STONECUTTER STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—Delivered free.

IN ADVANCE.		IN ARREAR	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. [illegible]
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	[illegible]
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 15
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY

IN ADVANCE.		IN ARREARS.	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. [illegible]
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ [illegible]
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 18
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 6

These Up-Country Rates Include Postage

SINGLE COPY...As 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENT:—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do	3-8
Third do	2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2 per line, but no Adertisements counted as less than 8 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest types, 12 lines of which make an inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENT.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, as change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale of Advertisements belonging to any of these cases is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding the line	0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES:—EACH—TWO RUPEES.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 8 per line
Second do	4
Third do	2-8

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for the considerable time, special contracts may be made.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	6
Quarterly	3

Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the "Bombay Gazette."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

SINCE 1868

We have been widely known and famed for the excellent quality of our

HAMS, BACON AND CHESE.

To-day this quality is fully maintained, and every care is taken in order that all goods may be despatched and delivered in the very best condition.

HAMS Rs. A.

Finest pale Cumberland, Special Cure, from 8 to 25 lbs. each, ...per lb. 1 2
Cooked, ready for table, whole or half Ham... " 2 0
Cooked, in slices ... " 2 8

BACON

Harris' Crown Brand, Real Wilt's Middle, Special Cure, 20 to 30 lbs. each... " 1 2
Harris' Crown Brand, Wilt's Belly, Special Cure, 10 to 18 lbs. each ... " 1 0
Boneless in slices ...per tin 1 4
Bacon in Canvas at original weights.
BACON on cut. ONE ANNA per Pound Extra.

CHEESE Rs. A

GORGONZOLA Real, 12 to 18 lbs. each ...per lbs. 1 4
GORGONZOLA Real, on cut... " 1 6
Cheshire, English ... " 1 0
Gruyere, finest quality ... " 1 0
Chedder, Pale Loaf, about 12 lbs. each ... " 0 14
American Cheshire ... " 0 12
Double Gloster ... " 0 14
Edams, Dutch (whole Cheese only about 4 lbs. each) ... " 0 12
Imperial in Jars...per jar 1 0
Camembert, in tins ...pea tin 1 4

New price List on Application.

OYSTERS NOW IN SEASON.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.
VICEREGAL CATERERS BY APPOINTMENT
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "CATERERS," BOMBAY.

SINCE 1868.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further extensions and renovations.
Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with ELECTRIC FANS.
Rooms airy and commodious with Bath-rooms attached to each.
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

DERMINA SOAP.
UNEQUALLED FOR THE COMPLEXION.
UNRIVALLED AS A TOILET-SOAP.
A LUXURY FOR THE BATH.

By its general use in the nursery, Children are protected from many infectious diseases common in the East, such as Dhoby Itch, Scarlatina Measles.

ABSOLUTE CURE FOR ECZEMA.
Per Box (3 cakes) Rs. 1-8.
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STORE-KEEPERS.

BEYNON & CO.,
THE ESPLANADE PHARMACY,
BOMBAY.

JUST ARRIVED

A very large assortment of
MOST POWERFUL AND ELEGANT
BINOCULARS,
TELESCOPES
AND
OPERA GLASSES
MOTOR-GOGGLES
AND
CLINICAL
THERMOMETERS, &c.
of Best quality and highest make.

CAN BE HAD OF
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & CO.,
OCULISTS AND OPTICIANS,
7, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite General Post Office.
BOMBAY.

THE UNRIVALLED KILLER.
KEATING'S
POWDER.
FATAL TO INSECT LIFE
Harmless to Everything Else.
Sold in Tins and Bottles only.
Be quite sure you get KEATING'S.
IT KILLS
FLEAS, BEETLES, BUGS, FLIES.

B.G.
"APENTA"
NATURAL APERIENT WATER
IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.
GOLD MEDAL,
ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, 1904.
ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Harumet, 2584 tons, Captain J Peters, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

The steamer Glenlee, 2619 tons, Captain J T Norrie, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

The steamer Hydra, 830 tons, Captain G Kersebom, will sail to day for Bangkok, &c, with a general cargo.

The Wilson Line steamer Othello, 3327 tons, Captain H Bradley, will sail to-day for Hull via Karachi with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 758 tons, Captain H Manley, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

The P and O Co's steamer Pekin, 2522 tons, Captain W R Leduc, which arrived in Bombay harbour on Wednesday evening from Kobe 2nd May via intermediate ports brought a general cargo.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
31	Dwarka s...	Manley ...	Persian Gulf, &c
	Hatumet s ...	Peters ...	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained there portclearances yesterday:—

Steamer Hydra, Kersebom, for Bangkok, &c
" Glenlee, Norrie, for Calcutta
" Othello, Bradley, for Hull via Karachi

The steamer Gerd, for Bangkok, &c, began to load yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessels.	Names.	From
27	Orissa	F G Cunningham	Singapore
	Ethiopia	A R W Handcock	Rangoon
	Kum Sang	E J Buller	Pulo Penang
	Querimba	W B Smith	Bombay
28	Ockenfels	D Probst	Rangoon
	Sui Sang	T A Mitchell	Hongkong
	Mahronda	N Bannatyne	Liverpool
	Ismaila	A E Stebbing	

DEPARTURES.

29	Venetia	J McMorran	Bombay

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessels.	From
27	Bhudara	Calcutta
17	Clematis	Calcutta
29	Dilwara	London
29	Pangala	Rangoon

DAILY EXPORTS, MAY 31.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Soindra s—35 bales wool Finlay Muir and Co; 125 bales wool Goculdas; 16 bales wool G Gungadas, 1875 cwt bone meal M Jamal; 800 cwt oil cakes L Dreyfus and Co; 600 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 25 bales wool R Iossa and Co; 300 cwt aloe fibre S Rehimtoola 30 bales wool Aldridge Salmond and Co; 60 bales wool F F Campbell and Co; 50 bales wool D Nagji and Co; 60 bales wool S J Mahomed; 165 bales wool M Ratansi 64 bales wool W and A Graham and Co; 200 bales wool B Hurbhum; 80 bales wool L Hurbhum; 8 bales cotton Ralli Bros

Daimotia s—13 bales wool and 52 bales cotton waste and fly J Vieram and Co; 121 cwt brass cutting Killick Nixon and Co; 33 bales cotton waste P H Chichgar and Co; 200 cwt gum J Nurbheram

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—30 cwt condements H Muncherji Sons; 6 bales hides W and A Graham and Co

FOR BARCELONA.

Scendia s—105 bales cotton Gaddum and Co

FOR PASSAGES.

Scendia s—50 bales cotton S M Bally and Sons

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Scendia s—300 casks skins Maxklein

FOR HULL.

Kirkleo s—125 cwt cotton seed Ralli Bros; 2000 cwt cotton seed Volkart Bros

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Macaulay s—110 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co; 69 bales cotton Volkart Bros 165 bales cotton F F Camsell and Co; 4002 cwt poppyseed David Sassoon and Co

Ras Issa s—1500 tons manganese ore Kiddle Reeve and Co; 85 cwt poppyseed L Dreyfus and Co

FOR TRIESTE.

F Artelle s—110 bales cotton The Bombay Co; 5 tons teakwood scantling Alex Mckenzie and Co; 125 cwt myrabollam shell Lehnhart Bros; 110 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

Imperator s—18 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR FIUME.

F Artelle s—220 bales cotton Tata and Co.

FOR VENICE.

F Artelle s—100 bales cotton The Bombay Co; 203 bales cotton Finlay Muir and Co; 200 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR GENOA

Manaton s—893 cwt linseed Ralli Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Kt Templar s—165 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Celtic Princess s—25 cwt wax D Vullebhoy and Co; 1029 cwt gingellyseed A Blascheck and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Wakasa Maru s—72 bales cotton Tata and Co 630 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co.

During the week ending May 29, 113 chests of opium were removed from warehouse. Of these 107 were shipped to China 5 to Cutch Mandvi and one was bought by the farmer at Bhownagar. Forty-six and a half chests were imported from Indore.

The approximate statement of traffic of the Barsi Light Railway Company, Limited, (48 miles open) for the week ending 19th May, 1906, amounted to Rs. 4,890, being a decrease of Rs. 2,200 on the corresponding week of last year. The total earnings from 1st January, to 19th May 1906 were Rs. 68,433, being a decrease of Rs. 38,867.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

"All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical—It is so lasting.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MAY 30.

SECURITIES—			
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	90	=	+ 5-16
3 do. Rentes ...	98 3-4	=	unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan...	101 1-2	=	"
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ...	66	=	"
SILVER—			
Spot in London ...	31	=	— 1-8
2 months hence ...	30 5-8	=	— 1-8
Spot in New York...	....	=	—
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques ...	25·20	=	+ 1-2
Berlin " ...	20·51	=	unchanged
New York Demand ...	....	=	
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England...	4 per cent	=	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills...	3 1-2 do	=	"
6 " " ...	3 1-2 do	=	"
3 " " Fine Trade Bills ...	3 7-8 do	=	"
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills ...	3 7-8 do	=	"
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans ...	3 3-4	=	+ 1-4
7 day market loans ...	3 5-8	=	unchanged

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £250,000

At the Periodical biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 40,00,000

Rs. 15·80 were allotted to	Calcutta
Rs. 8·30 do	Bombay
Rs. 2·40 do	Madras
Rs. 27·40 at 1s 4d	

Minimum rate received 11 per cent. average rate 16·00

Telegraphic Transfers—

Rs. 5·70 were allotted to	Calcutta
Rs. 4·70 do	Bombay
Rs. 2·30 do	Madras
Rs. 12·70 at 1s. 4d 1-32	

Minimum rate received 11 per cent. average rate 16·03
Total amount sold during week, Rs. 40,00,000
Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 40,00,000
Extra allotments, nil

TALLOW.

Finest Australian Beef ... 30·6
" " Mutton ... 32-6
Tone of auction firmer.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 10 4 1-2 May done steady
RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5 3 1-4 buyers
WHEAT—
Red Karachi 28 3-4 June-July value steady
RAPESEED—dull
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 41 1-2 — 1 2 M-J sellers dull
ARRIVAL—
Steamer—Westonby

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet. Manchester steady. Total Sales 8,000. Spot 6·09 — 6. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 10 5-8, plus 1-8. Sold on speculation and for Export 2,500. Imports 4,000. Futures closed steady.

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
5·88	5·88	5·83
+1	+1	
Aug.-Sep.	**Sep.-Oct.**	**Oct-Nov.**
5·80	5·72	5·67
	+1	+2
Nov-Dec.	**Dec.-Jan**	**Jan.-Feb.**
5·66	5·66	5·66
+2	+2	+2

New York market closed to-day.

IN NEW ORLEANS—
Spot ... 11 1-8—1-16
Futures, month of July ... 11·09—4
Do. do. Aug ... 10·76—4
Tone at close... steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p. m. on Wednesday, 30th May 1906:—

Cotton...	3,037 bales.
Wheat...	20,699 cwts.
Linseed ...	5,872 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard...	6,108 do
Gingellyseed ...	80 do
Poppyseed ...	5,227 do
Groundnut ...	nil
Castorseed ...	4,923 do
Rice ...	5,393 do
Myrabollams ...	3,079 do
Cottonseed ...	2,611 do
Mowraseed...	nil
Gram...	8,515 do
Joowar ...	nil
Maize ...	nil

BOMBAY, MAY 31.

EXCHANGE.—Tone quiet.

Bank T.T.	...	...	...	1s. 4d.
Bank Demand	...	...	...	1s. 4 1-32 1-4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight	D.A.			1s 4 7-32d.
Do.	6 do.	do.	...	1s 4 3-8d.
French Francs	3 do.	do.	...	170
Marks	3 do.	do.	...	138 3-4
Hongkong	30 Days Sight		...	154
Shanghai	30	do	...	214
Japan	30	do.	...	150 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.
Cash ... 98·13
1st Settlement, 29th June ... 98·13

Money Market. Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 3rd May.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 24th "	6	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 24th "	6	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 29th "	6	do.

SEEDS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
LINSEED—Tone dull.			
Ready ...	7	10	0
Forward Sept ...	8	0	0
RAPESEED.—Tone dull.			
Brown Cawnpore Ready ...	7	5	0
Yellow Cawnpore Ready ...	8	3	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready ...	8	4	0
POPPYSEED—Tone dull.			
Ready ...	8	1	0
CASTORSEED—Tone steady.			
Ready ...	37	8	0
WHEAT—Tone quiet.			
White Delhi ...	4	11	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone...quiet but steady.
Estimated sales... 10,000 bales
Imports... 9,000 "

May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.
5·86	5·86	5·86
—2	—2	—2
Aug.-Sept.	**Sept.-Oct.**	**Oct.-Nov.**
5·78	5·70	5·65
—3	—2	—2
Nov.-Dec.	**Dec-Jan**	**Jan-Feb.**
5·64	5·64	5·61
—2	—2	—2

COTTON.—The market Remains dull and lifeless. There is only a small retain demand for certain special descriptions from exporters to Europe.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine.	F.-G.	Good	Dely.
Bengal, H. G. (Ry. terms) ...	183	178	...	Ready.
Bengals M. G. (Ry. terms) ...	196	186	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M. G.) ...	195	185	...	do.
Oomrawuttee (descriptions) M.-G.	204	193	...	do.
Khandeish (M.-G.) ...	204	197	...	do.
Julgaum (M.-G.) ...	205	198	...	do.
Khundwa (M.-G.) ...	...	203	...	do.
Khangaum, fair staple (M.-G.) Karanja do. (M.-G) Akola do. (M.-G.)	203	200	...	do.
Yeotmal (M.-G.) ...	208	202	...	do.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)	207	201	...	do.
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.) ...	212	206	...	do.
Broach (M.-G.) ...	264	259	...	do.
Bhownugar, (M. G.) ...	233	223	...	do
Do (H. G.) ...	223	213	...	do.
Muttia (M.-G.) ...	204	198	...	do.
Dharwar (S.-G.) ...	...	258		do
Westerns ...	...	234		do
Compta (M. G.)...	...	271		do

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	3	3	9
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri...	1	1	18
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	8	8	30
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi ...	2	0	21
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada...	13	13	52
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	4	1	18
G Mahim and Worli ...	4	6	20
Water Division ...	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown...	1	0	1
Hospitals ...	0	2	11
Total...	36	34	180
Total plague deaths to date ...	132,982	297,2521	
Same date last year ...	46	41	124

SMALL-POX.
Attack. Death.
0 0

CHOLERA
Attack. Deaths.
3 3

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages Deaths and Memoriam Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. Cash strictly in Advance.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

PEAL—May 22 at Naini Tal, the wife of W P J Peal, Assistant, Government Secretariat, U P, of a son.

WALTERS—May 16, at Pachmarhi C P, the wife of the late Captain Hugh Delancy Walters, 1st South Lancashire Regt, of a son.

DEATHS.

CANNELL—May 21, at Quetta, Baluchistan, (the result of a carriage accident) Mary, widow of the late Honorary Lieutenant J Cannell, Bengal Sappers and Miners.

WALTERS—April 29 at Bilaspur, C P, suddenly of malarial fever, Captain Hugh DeLancy Walters, 1st South Lancashire Regt.

SERRAVALLO'S TONIC
HAS BEEN AWARDED
20 GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS.
Highly recommended by Medical Authorities all over the world.
CURES:
ANEMIA,
CHLOROSIS,
DEBILITY,
NEURASTHENIA.
Price Rs. 2 per bottle.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
Kemp & Co. Ltd.
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 22m. Sun sets, 6h. 33m. High water, 5-41a., 5 53a. Low water, 0-4m., 11-52a.
The P. and O. Co's steamer Peninsular with English Mails of 18th May is expected to arrive at 9 a. m.

Police Notice.—A parasol, two chairs, a hat and a bag containing some ornaments &c., have been taken charge of by the police and await owners.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s. s. Congella, via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m. on the 6th June 1906. A supplemental mail will also be closed at 7-30 p. m. on the 7th June instead of the 4th and 5th as previously advertised.

Fire at Colaba Cotton Green.—On Wednesday last a fire broke out at Cotton Green, Colaba, when a number of workmen employed on the premises noticed smoke issuing out of a stack of full-pressed bales of cotton belonging to Mr. Dharamsey Jetha, and situated in Pasta Gully. Fire-engines were called to the scene of the conflagration. Water-supply was all that could be desired. After a couple of hours the fire was got under, but not until damage to the extent of Rs. 15,000 was done to the property. The cause of the fire could not be ascertained, but is believed to be spontaneous combustion.

Breach of Trust as a Government Servant.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Chunilal H. Setalwad, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, one Mirza Gafoorbeg, Sub-post-master of the Ferguson Road Post Office, stood charged with criminal breach of trust, as a Government servant in respect of Rs. 10-4-3 in cash, belonging to Government. Mr. H. S. Khalil, barrister-at-law defended the accused. It appeared that the accused made false entries in the muster-roll of the Ferguson Road Post-Office and self-appropriated the wages of a boy who had not attended the work through illness. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. His Worship in disposing of the case took into consideration the facts that the accused had already put in fourteen years' service, and that he would lose his employment and one fourth pension to which he was entitled to and also the fact that he had served the Government well in the military department for which he was awarded medals, gave the accused an option of a fine. He was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 200 with the alternative of three months' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

("Bombay Government Gazette," May 31.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr J A G Wales MA (Oxon) I C S to act as Political Agent Jawhar vice Mr F G H Anderson I C S pending further orders

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr F A M H Vincent Fifth Grade Superintendent of Police is placed on special duty in connection with the Central Police Training School for the Bombay Presidency with effect from the date on which he returns from leave till the 30th June and to do duty as Principal of the Temporary Central Police Training School at Bhamburda with effect from the 1st July pending further orders

Mr E Clements I C S Acting Judge and Sessions Judge Sukkur-Larkana is granted with effect from the date of relief such privilege leave as may be due to him on that date in combination with furlough on medical certificate for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to eight months

The privilege leave for one month granted to Mr B M Philips Deputy Comr of the Police Bombay has been extended by four days

Mr Vinayak Vishnu Apte Mahalkari Petha Parola in the district of Khandesh to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar

Mr F M Gadney Acting Dist Supt of Police Larkana, is granted with effect from the date of relief such privilege leave as may be due to him on that date in combination with furlough on medical certificate for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to nine months

Mr J B Jenkins to act as Dist Supt of Police Larkana vice Mr F M Gadney proceeded on leave

Mr A H Gordon to do duty Assist Supt of Police Hyderabad in addition to his own duties as inspector of Police as a temporary measure

Mr M Kennedy to be First Grade Deputy Inspector-Genl of Police

Sir Edmund C Cox Bart to be Second Grade Deputy

Mr J A G Wales MA (Oxon) I C S to act as Collr of Thana and to be member and President of the Local Board established for the Thana Dist vice Mr F G H Anderson I C S pending further orders

Mr R A Lamb CIE I C S on return from special duty to be First Grade Comr and to do duty as Comr of Customs Salt Opium and Abkari and Reporter-General of External Commerce during the absence of the Hono Mr J L Jenkins MA (Oxon) I C S or pending further orders

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Jalejar Rastamji Vakil L M & S to act as Honorary Physician Jamshedji Jijibai Hospital during the absence on leave of Dr Nasarvanji Fakirji Surveyor, M D M A B, Sc (Bombay) M R C P (Lond D P H Cambridge.

Risaldar Bhagwan Singh, of H E's Body-Guard to be an Aide-de-Camp on the Personal Staff of H E with effect from the 1st July vice Rasaldar Bahadur Shaikh Abdul Hamid.

The Hon Mr John William Pitt Muir Mackenzie C S I C S Karachi Artillery Volunteers resigns the Honorary Colonelcy of the Corps with effect from the 1st May.

Lient Col A V Anderson M B R M S has been allowed an extension of furlough on medical certificate for six months.

Major T Jackson, M B B S I M S to be Medical Officer to the Kathawar Political Agency and in charge West Hospital Rajkot vice Lieut Col H W B Boyd F R C S Ir I M S retiring but to continue to act as Physician St George's Hospital Bombay.

Capt V B Bennett M B B S I M S on return to duty to act as Medical Officer to the Kathawar Political Agency and in charge West Hospital Rajkot vice Major T Jackson M B B S I M S pending further orders.

BOMBAY FAMINE RETURNS.

THE WEEK'S REPORTS.

The season reports for the week ending 29th May contain the following from the affected districts:—

KANARA.

Rain during week 4 cents at Honavar; for current month 2 cents at Karwar, in the district maximum 1 inch 24 cents at Haliyal and minimum 10 cents at Bhatkal and Siddapur. Sowing operations slightly retarded for want of rain at Sirsi and Haliyal. Sugarcane and garden crops withering for want of moisture in Sirsi and Yellapur talukas. Harvesting of rabi rice continues in Ankola and Siddapur talukas and Supa petha. Ploughing and sowing operations in progress all over the district. Planting of sugarcane completed in Honavar taluka. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock adequate. Water-supply sufficient except in parts of Haliyal, Kumta, Yellapur, Ankola and Sirsi talukas and Mundgod petha. Water-supply for irrigation insufficient in Sirsi and Kumta talukas, in Irrigation Tanks in Haliyal taluka and in Supa petha. Price of rice at Karwar 9 and of hill millets 12 1-2 seers per rupee Quantity of rice purchaseable per rupee 33 per cent. and of hill-millets 28 per cent. less than normal. Price of hay 4 3-4 and of rice-straw 10 annas respectively per 100 bundles.

NASIK.

Lands being prepared for next season. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in fair condition and generally sufficient except in Baglan taluka. Water-supply running short and measures for its improvement in progress. Water in irrigation wells and channels diminishing. Supply of grain sufficient. Price of bajri 10 seers 5 chataks and of hill-millets 13 seers 4 chataks per rupee. Price of kadbi 14 annas per 100 bundles. Demand for labour sufficient and ordinary works afford employment. Wages of ordinary labour normal except in Sinnar, Yeola, Niphad and Peint talukas. No wandering or emigration. Condition of field labourers, cultivators, weavers and artisans fair. Cholera prevalent in several talukas. No emaciation. Takavi being granted for fodder, for purchase of bullocks and for improvement of water-supply.

AHMEDNAGAR.

Irrigated hot weather crops withering in some places. Lands being prepared for next season. Cattle deteriorating in condition and want of plough bullocks felt in Rahuri taluka. Useless animals being sold off. Prices half the normal in Parner Rahuri and Sangamner talukas. Demand for Government grass growing keen about 325 000 lbs. sold, during week. Price of kadbi Rs. 15 to Rs. 22 and of local grass Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 per 1,000 lbs. Water-supply deficient. Measures for its improvements in progress. Water in irrigation channels and wells running short. Grain being imported from Moglai, Berars and other places and the supply sufficient. Prices generally steady. Price of jowari varying from 13 seers 14 chataks at Shevgaon to 11 seers 4 chataks at Shrigonda and of bajri from 11 seers 13 chataks at Parner to 9 seers 10 chataks at Akola. Quantity purchaseable 50 to 45 per cent. less than normal. Condition of cultivators and agricultural labourers growing worse especially in the Akola Dangs. About 1,800 emigrants returned during week chiefly to Kopargaon, Nevasa, Sangamner and Shrigonda talukas. Distress gradually increasing. People on relief generally in good condition and relief measures adequate. Public health generally good except for cholera in eight talukas. Sanitary measures for checking it in progress. Daily wage of ordinary labour 2 to 2 1-2 annas. Takavi being advanced for purchase of fodder, deepening wells and constructing tals.

POONA.

Seventy cents of rain during week at Indapur. Pressing of sugarcane in progress. Spreading and burning of rab materials and preparation of lands for next season continue. Fodder supply and agricultural stock deficient and advances made for purchase of bullocks. One hundred and eighty eight thousand two hundred and forty pounds of Government grass sold during week. Water-supply generally deficient. Steps being taken for its improvement but attempts unsuccessful owing to general lowness of water level. Water in irrigation tanks, cannals and wells low. Stocks of grain sufficient. Prices stationary. Quantity purchaseable 40 per cent. less than normal. Price of bajri at Poona 9 1-3, of jowari 10 1-3, of rice 8 and of wheat 8 1-3 seers per rupee. Price of kadbi 66 and of grass 83 lbs. per rupee. Price of grain for calculating famine wage 22 lbs. per rupee Wages of ordinary labour from 1 to 4 annas. No aimless wandering. Small agriculturists and labourers have come to end of their resources. People do not resort freely to relief works. Emigrants returning in small numbers. Distress gradually increasing. No emaciation. Public health generally good. Cholera almost disappeared. Remedial measures still in progress. Tagai being granted freely. Suspensions of land revenue and tagai being granted in affected parts.

SHOLAPUR.

Rain during week 59 cents at Sholapur, 16 cents at Madha and 55 cents at Akalkot. Irrigated sugarcane and garden crops in fair condition. Estimated outturn of garden crops fair. Lands being prepared for next season. Agricultural stock sufficient for the present. Condition of cattle fair in Sholapur, Barsi and Malsiras talukas and Akalkot State, and deteriorating elsewhere. Fodder getting scanty. Price of kadbi more than three times the normal and it is being imported from Moglai. Six thousand seven hundred pounds of Government grass sold during week. Supply of drinking water running short throughout the district. Steps being taken for its improvement. Water in irrigation tanks and wells diminishing. Price of Jowari at Sholapur 13 seers 11 chataks. and of bajri 12 seers 14 chataks per rupee. Quantity of grain purchaseable 36 to 50 per cent. less than normal. Condition of small agriculturists and agricultural labourers generally fair. Emigrants returning. Condition of paupers deteriorating and gratuitous relief being extended. Distress gradually increasing in Malsiras and Pandharpur talukas. No emaciation or wandering noticed. Condition of weavers and artisans good to fair. Daily wages of unskilled labour 3 to 2 annas. Liberal grants of takavi for fodder and water being made. Suspensions of land revenue granted.

SATARA.

Seventeen cents of rain during week at Khatav. Lands being prepared for next season. Condition of cattle not good in affected parts. Supply of fodder insufficient in eastern talukas, kadbi being brought into them from outside. Prices 45 to 85 lbs. per rupee. Water-supply running short; grants made for its improvement. Water in irrigation tanks and canals deficient. Quantity of grain purchaseable per rupee 55 per cent. less than normal: average price 10 seers per rupee. Price of grain for calculating famine wage 19 lbs. Grain imported freely. Public health good except for plague and small-pox in a few villages of one taluka and cholera more or less in all talukas. Takavi loans granted for purchase of fodder. Condition of cultivators good in western talukas and fair in eastern talukas. Daily wage of ordinary labour 2 1-2 annas generally. No signs of emaciation or aimless wandering.

BIJAPUR.

Rain during week 5 cents at Bijapur. 4 cents at Sindgi, 1 inch 16 cents at Indi, 7 cents at Badami, 25 cents at Bagalkot 11 cents at Bilgi and 40 cents at Daphlapur. Lands being prepared for next season but retarded for want of more rain. Locusts causing slight damage to leaves of trees in Badami taluka. Agricultural stock adequate. Condition of cattle fair except in Bijapur, Badami and Bagalkot talukas, Bilgi petha and Jath and Daphlapur States. Cattle continue to be sold at low prince except in Bijapur taluka and Daphlapur State were they are sold at normal price owing to demand from Moglai and other places. Fodder-supply running short and price of kadbi high in Indi and Bijapur talukas and Jath and Daphlapur States. Sixty thousands pounds of pressed grass sold during week. Water-supply running short everywhere and being improved from Government grant Water in irrigation tanks and wells nearly exhausted. Prices at Bijapur—jowari 12, bajri 13, rice 8 1-2, wheat 9 and kadbi 35 seers per rupee. Quantity purchaseable 49 to 43 per cent, less than normal. Exports and imports continue. Stocks sufficient for two to four months. Emigrants returning. Demand for labour low. Works started by takavi recipient and other well-to-do people afford considerable employment to labourers. Ordinary wages varying from 1 to 2 1-4 annas. Condition of town population fair, but that of cultivators and field labourers growing worse. Distress though not acute is increasing. Not much wandering noticed. No influx of foreigners. Condition of labourers on relief works fair. Relief measures adequate. Public health good, though small-pox and cholera prevalent in some villages. Takavi for various purposes granted liberally. No signs of emaciation.

BELGAUM.

Sowing of rice retarded in parts of Belgaum, Sampgaon and Khanapur talukas for want of rain. Sugarcane and minor crops in fair condition in Belgaum, Khanapur and Sampgaon talukas and Chandgad petha. Estimated outturn poor. Planting and pressing of sugarcane in progress. Locust lingering in parts of Sampgaon, Khanapur and Parasgad talukas and Murgod petha, causing slight damage to rice crop in Khanapur. Lands being prepared for next season. Condition of cattle deteriorating in Athni taluka. Fodder-supply scarce in Chikodi, Gokak, Athni and Parasgad talukas. Price of kadbi 114 lbs. and of local grass 128 lbs. per rupee. Water-supply sufficient except in parts of Khanapur, Athni, Gokak and Chikodi talukas. Steps being taken for its improvement. Quantity of grain purchaseable 37 per cent. less than normal. Price of rice 8, of jowari 11, of bajri 11 1-2 and of wheat 7 seers per rupee. Condition of agriculturists and artisans fair. Demand for labour insufficient in Athni taluka and Murgod petha. Labourers get employment in deepening wells, constructing embankments and other field work. Daily wages 1 to 3 annas. Emigrants slowly returning. People on relief in good condition and measures adequate. No aimless wandering. No signs of emaciation. Public health fair except for cholera and small-pox in two talukas. Charitable funds raised for providing clothing to dole recipients. Tagai being given for fodder and for deepening wells, &c.

DHARWAR.

Rain during week 41 cents at Mundargi and 40 cents at Ron. Rain urgently needed Sowing of rice retarded in Dharwar, Bankapur and Kalghatgi talukas. Lands being prepared for next season. Locusts lingering in Ron and Kalghatgi talukas. Agricultural stock adequate. Cattle in fair condition and sufficient for the present; only those required for agricultural purposes have been retained, the rest being sold. Fodder generally deficient and being imported from neighbouring districts. Price of kadbi Re. 1-5 and of grass 12 annas per 100 lbs. and above three times the normal. Eighteen thousand pounds of Government grass sold during week. Drinking water sufficient except in parts of Hubli, Bankapur, Hangal and Kod talukas, Nargund petha, in Dharwar town and Savanur State. Water in irrigation canals and tanks generally exhausted. Stocks of grain sufficient. Quantity of grain purchasable 40 per cent. less than normal. Price of rice at Dharwar 8 seers 12 chataks and of jowari 12 seers 14 chataks per rupee. Condition of cultivators, agricultural labourers, weavers and artisans generally fair. Public health good except for small-pox in four taluks and cholera in one. Demand for labour met by Local Board, irrigation tank and other private works. Wages of agricultural labourers 1 to 4 annas per day. No signs of emaciation. Scarcity prevails in Nargund petha and one test work in progress. Emigrants returning. Wages paid 3 to 5 pice per day. Takavi being advanced liberally. Steps being taken for granting surpensions of land revenue.

KOLHAPUR AND SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY.

One inch 22 cents of rain during week at Jamkhandi. Lands being prepared for next season. Agricultural stock sufficient, but not in good condition. Fodder-supply not sufficient generally. Supply of drinking water deficient. Water in irrigation tanks and wells running short. Prices of food grains and fodder generally high. No wandering or emaciation. People on relief generally in good condition and relief measures adequate. Public health generally good except for cholera in Jamkhandi, Mudhol, Sangli, Miraj and Kurundvad (Senior). Price of jowari 7 1-2 seers at Kolhapur, 11 at Mudhol and Miraj (Junior) and 11 1-2 at Ramdurg.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 31.

In Burma general rain has continued. The chief amounts are: Bassein and Diamond Island two inches, Akyab and Toungoo one and a half inch, Minbu two and a half inches, Mandalay and Monywa one inch. Skies are completely overcast while a further fall of temperature has occurred, now eight degrees below normal in Toungoo and Minbu. In North-East India the weather is practically rainless and cloud has decreased except in Assam. Skies are almost clear in the central districts. Temperature is now from three to seven degrees above normal over the whole area. In North-West India temperature has fallen considerably and is now normal or in defect. This probably is the cause of a small increase of humidity. The area of low pressure in the Punjab with which dust-storms have been associated has moved slightly eastward. In the Peninsula the only rain reported is half an inch at Trivandrum. Cloud has decreased and skies are now only lightly overcast while temperature has not materially changed. Air has become drier on the coast. Nearly general rain is again likely in Burma and a few falls are probable, in Assam and dust-storms on the West Himalayas and sub-montane districts.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON THURSDAY, THE 31st MAY

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st November to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st November to date.
Bushire 30th	29·772	NW	8	....	....	85	....	7·71	—4·32
Jask	29·541	NW	M	91·3	76·8	78	....	7·76	+3·47
Musca 30th	29·585	NW	4	....	....	....	....	4·97	—0·35
Aden 30th	29·779	NW	6	....	....	8	....	4·33	—1·54
Lahore	29·83	E	5	109·4	81·3	43	....	....	+0·47
Sirsa	29·351	Calm	2	110·3	83·6	3	....	2·94	+1·55
Delhi	29·435	SW	4	106·7	86·6	5	....	2·12	—1·07
Agra	29·9	SW	8	108·	86·9	45	....	2·76	—0·05
Cawnpore	29·41	WSW	6	108·4	87·3	58	....	0·75	+0·39
Allahabad	29·430	NNW	6	110·6	89·5	2	....	1·27	—1·17
Jhansi	29·489	SW	9	111·3	89·7	52	....	4·50	—0·74
Jacobabad	29·111	WNW	4	112·7	84·1	51	....	2·41	+3·23
Karachi	29·544	WS	13	92·4	80·2	77	....	1·55	+0·80
Jeypore	29·462	WSW	12	100·2	81·6	3	....	1·48	—0·30
Ajmere	29·474	W	19	106·4	86·5	38	....	1·32	—1·56
Deesa	29·590	SSW	12	107·2	76·4	69	....	0·37	+0·56
Ahmedabad	29·625	SW	9	108·3	73·1	61	....	1·81	—0·32
Bhuj	29·561	WSW	24	101	77·0	78	....	1·64	+1·19
Jamnagar	29·594	WSW	23	95·1	77·2	66	....	2·86	+0·49
Dwarka	29·631	SW	18	88·3	80·3	79	....	0·75	
Rajkot	29·620	SW	17	108·4	75·7	87	....	....	+0·03
Bhavnagar Para	29·661	SW	13	104·6	78·5	53	....	0·18	—0·67
Veraval	29·673	SSW	16	88·1	79·3	84	....	0·42	—0·29
Neemuch	29·556	WSW	22	105·0	81·7	55	....	1·08	—0·35
Indore	29·633	W	16	104·	79·6	59	....	0·21	—1·41
Saugor	29·515	W	11	110·4	81·6	30	....	0·79	—2·08
Jubbulpore	29·512	WNW	8	109·0	87·	29	....	3·65	+0·48
Hoshangabad	29·557	SW	6	108·8	81·3	38	....	0·35	—1·75
Khandwa	29·618	WNW	17	103·	82·8	49	....	0·09	—1·48
Raipur	29·49	W	8	111·8	87·4	4	....	5·59	+2·37
Nagpur	29·569	W	11	113·4	89·1	29	....	3·29	+0·41
Amraoti	29·609	WSW	18	110·4	82·8	43	....	0·86	—1·67
Akola	29·795	WSW	13	111·1	82·9	46	....	1·23	—1·63
Surat	29·678	S	8	95·2	78·6	68	....	0·19	—0·24
Malegaon	29·684	WSW	19	106·3	76·3	49	....	0·18	—1·59
Bombay	29·74	SW	13	91·5	81·4	72	....	1·19	—0·58
Poona	29·727	WSW	4	101·5	71·4	58	....	0·93	—2·47
Ahmednagar	29·729	W	14	101·9	72·6	42	....	0·84	—2·19
Aurangabad	29·697	W	8	105·	74·7	42	....	1·81	—1·69
Sholapur	29·71	NW	19	103·	79·4	46	....	1·12	—0·41
Ratnagiri	29·761	W	3	92·8	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	1·70	—2·16
Bijapur	29·718	W	3	105·4	76·2	48	....	0·97	+0·53
Belgaum	29·748	WNW	3	96·2	70·4	71	....	7·30	—3·48
Mormugoa	29·776	N	8	90·0	83·4	70	....	1·11	—5·86
Karwar	29·781	NW	5	91·3	83·4	70	....	0·23	—5·07
Mangalore	29·791	E	1	93·4	81·9	67	....	8·50	—8·71
Calicut	29·770	ENE	2	90·2	78·2	47	....	9·15	—13·00
Cochin	29·797	ENE	F	90·3	74·7	81	....	12·90	—5·63
Bangalore	29·801	W	14	96·3	72·3	54	....	4·26	
Hyderabad (Deccan)	29·856	W	5	108·8	85·6	39	....	2·11	—0·15
Masulipatam	29·53	NW	13	98·7	84·5	0	....	0·10	—8·83
Bellary	29·7·8	WNW	10	107·8	81·3	31	....	1·38	—3·68
Cuddapa	29·713	W	G	112·3	87·0	56	....	2·87	—4·90
Madras	29·644	W	10	95·0	83·0	68	....	16·38	—5·86
Coimbatore	29·762	SW	7	95·4	78·7	78	....	5·98	—5·62
Trichinopoly	29·699	W	5	105·1	77·8	78	0·24	10·76	—3·53
Nagapatam	29·672	W	12	99·4	55·7	59	....	12·00	—21·42
Colombo	29·779	SW	8	87·5	65·5	85	....	28·79	—22·35

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate, S=Strong, H=Heavy, F=Fresh.

SUMMARY.

Pressure continues to change irregularly and by small amounts generally everywhere.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at the majority of the reporting stations and the force has been strong in Lower Sind Gujarat, Rajputana, Central India, Berar, over the Deccan and at Masulipatam.

Temperature.—The maximum has been 5° to 9° in excess of normal at Madras, Masulipatam, Bangalore, Bijapur, Bhavnagar Para and Allahabad, and minimum 6° to 7° at Allahabad and Masulipatam. The highest temperature in the shade was 113° at Jacobabad and the lowest 68° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more than half cloudy at Deesa, Ahmedabad, Hoshangabad, Bombay, Bangalore, Cuddapah, Madras, and Colombo.

Rain.—Colombo, Hyderabad, (Deccan), Cochin and Mangalore, report light showers.

Weather.—This morning the wind was south-west with a velocity of 18 miles an hour at Colombo and the sky was almost overcast. Conditions are hence generally favourable for showery weather there.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

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The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1906.

THE FUTURE OF PUSA.

THE proceedings of the Board of Agriculture, which assembled at Pusa in January last, have just been officially published, together with a series of appendices on a variety of cognate subjects. Foremost among these is the correspondence, regarding the provision of a definite plan of experiments at Pusa. In the opinion of Dr. Mann, Scientific Officer to the Indian Tea Association, who writes on the subject, there will always be a tendency to make Pusa a testing ground for crops and varieties to be cultivated in Behar but this is a tendency which is to be discouraged. Pusa is to be central station for the whole of India and is by no means to devote itself to local or provincial work. This point should be firmly impressed on Agricultural officers and provincial experimental farms left to do their own work, in touch all the time, however, with Pusa. Dr. Mann points out that if local enquiries and varietal tests be eliminated, the opportunities for fundamental investigations into the nutrition of agricultural plants under tropical conditions become very much greater. And in his letter, the text of which is given in the blue-book just issued, he shows that agricultural surprises are met with almost every day in India. For instance, no one has ever explained how it is that black cotton soil, not intrinsically rich, will go on producing a crop year after year apparently almost for ever, while bones added to such a soil diminish, rather than increase its fertility. The rice and jute crops grown with manure in the alluvial areas of Bengal are a perpetual source of astonishment to Dr. Mann; and to him, the common explanation—that this permanence is due to the fertilising value of the silt deposited thereon—seems absolutely inadequate for a large portion of such areas. Judging by European standards many of the crops would seem long ago to have reached the irreducible minimum of crops or else to be influenced by laws in plant nutrition which differ considerably from those of temperate climates.

The continuous and paying growth of tea on soils which in England would be considered as poor in the extreme is not entirely explained to Dr. Mann by any information now at hand. A recent result obtained in the West Indies, showing the uselessness of phosphatic manures for sugarcane on land excessively poor in phosphoric acid, is another instance in point. Further illustrations might be given, but it is claimed that the above are sufficient to indicate the suspicion that the laws regulating the nutrition of plants are not precisely the same in tropical as in temperate conditions. It is with a view to solving problems of this kind and enabling the country to take advantage of them, that Dr. Mann suggests that the primary and fundamental field experiments at Pusa should consist of a well organised attempt to determine the nutrient requirements of Indian Crops under tropical conditions. Such experiments should be laid out to last a long time, be largely duplicated by pot culture experiments and even by water culture when necessary; and they should deal, in the first instance, with at least four crops which can be successfully grown at Pusa, three of which should be food crops and one a crop which largely depends for its value on flavour-producing constituents, like tobacco. He would have investigations too into the customary rotations of the country, Indian knowledge of the meaning and value of rotation being extremely limited. Pusa, in short, is to undertake inquiries which are too difficult and too general to be tackled by any provincial farm and it is believed that the results of such experiments, carried out thoroughly, would not only be the most important ever obtained in India, but among the most far-reaching ever carried out in the world.

Dr. Lehmann, Agricultural Chemist to the Government of Mysore, Captain Gage. I.M.S., Superintendent of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Calcutta, and Prof. Gammie, F.L.S. Economic Botanist to the Government of Bombay, are of very similar opinions as to the ultimate work of the central farm. Dr. Lehmann, however, fears that for the present, should the local departments of agriculture remain as poorly supplied with specialists as they are now, the work at Pusa must necessarily be of a much lower order and much more restricted in scope, than if these local departments have specialists of their own. There can be no doubt that to do work at Pusa, which local Departments should do for themselves, would tend to reduce its value and to retard, rather than advance, agricultural investigation. But Dr. Lehmann's view is that Pusa should be retained to investigate methods of work, to revise tandards for experimental work adapted to Indian conditions and to conduct investigations which are not of a local nature and help to solve some general problems of Indian agriculture, the character of which he specifies. Capt Gage would direct especial attention to fibres, while Professor Gammie urges the claims of agricultural botany, in his representation. But the one inference from the correspondence, in which these learned gentlemen have taken part, is that Pusa must not be provincial and that provincial Governments must do their own local agricultural work. To quote the concluding words of Dr. Mann, it has long been a desideratum to have investigations made into the nutrition of plants in the tropics. Pusa affords a chance for doing this and the work, which ultimately will be intensely practical, yet is of such a fundamental character as to command the respect of those who look to Pusa to yield results not only applicable in practice, but also which will help to found a scientific basis for the culture of the land.

THE WAYS OF ROCKEFELLER.

FOR many years Mr. John Rockefeller has been the greatest figure in the world of millionaires. Time was when the story of the Standard Oil Trust was told as a romance of industry; then young Mr. Rockefeller grew up and introduced his Bible class into the romance, and the incongruity of it all was too apparent even for a people who possess a penchant for sanctimoniousness. Then Rockefeller Senior began to put himself down on the donation lists of certain churches; and now—well, today the name of Rockefeller is offensive in the nostrils even of the nation of money-grubbers. There are those who sneer at the sneerers, and smile knowingly. "They can't catch up Rockefeller," say the cynics. "While they get rich by thousands, he wallows in his multi-millions" and they find themselves still molehills beside the mountain. Hence their secret envy, and their public malignity. There may be something in this view, of course, human nature being what it is. But can any one study the history of the Standard Oil Trust, as it has been written, and not feel his gorge rise at the unspeakable perfidy perpetrated by Rockefeller under the name of "business." When the "Romance of Rockefeller" got beyond the mere statisticating of his sources of income for papers like the "American" and the "World," and serious authors began to write works on the Trust of an historical nature, they probed the institution to the lowest brick in its foundation. Then they laid bare the inglorious robbery of his first partner's widow by Rockefeller, and the American love of straightness began to provoke a national instinct of antipathy to the truly filthy lucre which was sullied by connection with the Rockefellers. And right through to the present day the "Rockefeller touch" has remained the same. The methods of the Standard Oil Trust have become so notorious, in fact, that it is impossible any longer for the American Government to shut its eyes to them. So an exhaustive enquiry has been set on foot, and Mr. Garfield was entrusted with the duty of making an official report. President Roosevelt has sent a message to Congress accompanying Mr. Garfield's report on the Standard Oil Company's methods, which, the President says in the introduction of his message, is of capital importance in view of the efforts now being made to secure such enlargement of the powers of the Inter-State Commerce Commission as will enable it adequately to meet the needs of the situation.

President Roosevelt, says the report, shows that "the Standard Oil Company has benefited enormously up to almost the present moment by secret rates, many of these being clearly unlawful. This benefit amounts to at least £150,000 a year. This represents the profit the Standard Oil Company obtains at the expense of the railways, but, of course, the ultimate result is that it obtains a much larger profit at the expense of the public. The result of the discovery of the secret rates by the Commissioner of Corporations was that the majority of the railways promptly corrected them, which, President Roosevelt says, "is, of course, an acknowledgment that they were wrong, and, on the other hand, a proof of the efficiency of the work of the Bureau of Corporations." The President's message well summarises Mr. Garfield's report, which is a voluminous document. It shows that the Standard Oil Trust controls twenty-three of the total of twenty-six millions of barrels of oil produced annually in the United States. The price of illuminating oil is 1d. to 2 1/2d. per gallon higher in non-competitive than in competitive fields. It finds that discrimination in the transport of oil embraces the following forms:—(1) Secret and semi-secret rates, (2) discrimination in open arrangement rates, (3) discriminations in classification and rules of shipment (4) discriminations in the treatment of private tank cars. It is quite possible that there may exist a multitude of other discriminations effected by secret rates, or even by rebates of great aggregate importance, in the local distribution of oil especially in less than car-load lots. The reports say that so long as State rates are not required to be made public and shippers use such in combination with Inter-State rates, all manner of devices to evade the purpose of the law are possible. As a result of the conference between members of the Senate, an agreement has practically been reached concerning the clauses of the Railway Rates Bill conferring powers on courts of justice to revise rates fixed by the Inter-State Commerce Commission. Senator Allison will move an amendment to the Bill conferring jurisdiction upon circuit courts to hear and determine suits brought against the Inter-State Commerce Commission. It is understood that this compromise is satisfactory to President Roosevelt. It undoubtedly means that the obstacles to the speedy passage of the Bill have been removed.

BOMBAY LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

THERE is little of interest in the triennial report issued by Surgeon-General Greany on the Lunatic Asylums for the Bombay Presidency for the period ending last year. The total population of the Asylums during the last year was slightly in excess of the previous years being 1,203* as compared with 1,183 in 1904, and 1,114 in 1903, while the mean population was 81 more than in the preceding triennium. The percentages of cures to the daily average strength were 15·5 males and 10·4 females in 1905, the mean ratio for the whole period being 14·7 males and 10·7 females, a very distinct advance on the previous triennium. The mean death-rate was low as compared with the previous period, it being 7·1 per cent as compared with 12·2 per cent, and would have been less had it not been for an outbreak of cholera in the Dharwar Asylum in June of last year. Analysing the inmates, the report states: "Though every endeavour is made to trace the cause at the time of admission into the Asylums, it is very difficult to discover the same in a great number who are either mendicants or who have no friends to give an account of them or of their previous habits. Of the known causes 535 cases are attributed to physical and 127 to moral causes. The use of intoxicating drugs and over-indulgence in spirituous liquors, previous attacks, hereditary predisposition, epilepsy, sunstroke and fever accounted for most of the admissions." The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,81,250, in 1905 as against Rs. 1,83,712 in 1904 and Rs. 1,60,214 in 1903, but in each case part of this must be deducted on account of return from the work of the inmates. The net expense, however, is slightly higher than in the previous triennium on account of large expenditure on buildings.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Egypt with the outward mails of the 25th ult. left Suez at 1 a.m., on May 31st.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Macedonia with the homeward mails of the 26th ult. arrived at Aden at 1 a.m., on May 31st.

THE Viceroy will entertain the polo teams now in Simla at dinner on the 8th June.

GENERAL SIR ARCHIBALD HUNTER, K. C. B., D. S. O., is granted three and a half months' leave out of India.

CAPTAIN A. D. MCPHERSON, Consul for Seistan and Kain, has been compelled to take leave to England on account of ill-health.

SIR FRANCIS YOUNGHUSBAND, now on special duty at the Foreign Office, Simla, will take up his duties as Resident in Kashmir on the 17th June.

A NOTABLE change in the weather has occurred during the last few days in the Western Himalaya region and the Punjab: disturbed weather beyond Kashmir caused a rapid fall in the recent high temperatures.

THE Indian Geological Department have taken measures to obtain records of the numerous shocks which followed the earthquake of the 4th April last year, and which still continue in the area affected.

THE plague in Eastern Persia shows no sign of rapid abatement. Captain Kelly and J. N. Watson, I. M. S., at Nasratabad and Birjand respectively, are doing what they can, but there is no adequate force at the disposal of the Persian authorities to compel the people to accept protective measures.

PROFESSOR E. G. BROWNE has nearly completed the second volume of his Literary History of Persia. The new volume, which brings the story of Persian literature from Firdusi to the Sadi (A. D. 1000—1260) includes an introductory chapter in which Professor Browne gives an account of the varieties of Persian verse and rhetorical figures.

THE Railway Board are considering the advisability of introducing into India the English system of communication between passengers, guards and drivers on fast trains. This means the introduction of a chain inside each side of the carriage. A pull upon this puts on the vacum or Westinghouse brake and at the same time causes a disc to appear on the roof of the carriage. As far as we know this is the most efficient and easily accessible apparatus.

AT the funeral of the late Colonel J. Matthews C.B., Principal Veterinary Officer in India, which took place in Simla on 26th ultimo, the Viceroy was represented by Captain Ross, A.-D.-C. and the Commander-in-Chief by the Chief of the Staff and the Military Secretary. The band of the Shropshire Light Infantry played the Dead March and the Gloucestershire Regiment sent a firing party from Jutogh.

Is a son of 16 years "one of the family"? The Secretary of State for India has decided that "the maximum charge of 10 shillings a day recoverable on account of the messing of families of Honorary Commissioned Officers shall be held to include the messing charges due on account of sons over sixteen years of age." An opportunity for some ingenious reasoning seems to have been missed here.

IT is the intention of the Madras Government to build a new Record Room in Madras for storing old records, not only from Madras but also from up-country. A provision of Rs. 2 lakhs has been made in the Budget for this building, but the plans and estimates are not yet ready, and no idea can yet be given of what the cost will be. The Record Room will be built on land belonging to Government, near the Egmore Railway Station. This room will do away, at least for the present, with the need for the Secretariat buildings which the Government at one time intended to build.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending May 29, was 1,179, giving a death-rate of 76·05 per annum per thousand as against 69·69 the corresponding period of last year, and 53·07 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 114 died from fevers; 317, plague; 5, small-pox; 39, measles; 22, cholera; 4, leprosy; 57, phthisis; 34, diseases of the nervous system; 215, affections of the respiratory organs; 74, diarrhoea; 25, dysentery; 44, still-born; 106, old age and debility; 18, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 38; Brahmin, 30; Lingaet, 4; Bhattia, 8; Hindu of other caste, 584; Hindu, low caste, 204; Musalman, 200; Parsee, 27; Jew, 6; Native Christian, 25; Eurasian, 2; European, 7. The total number of births was 408 as against 354 the corresponding period of last year, and 287 the average over the past five years.

THE use of the word "imperial" in connection with the Government of India is ridiculed by a correspondent, who writes to the "Madras Mail"—I am moved to this protest by the appearance in the "Gazette of India" of the 18th May of the notification that consequent on the establishment of Pusa College the following experts will in future be designated as follows:—Dr. Leather, Imperial Agricultural Chemist; Dr. Butler, Imperial Mycologist; Mr. M. Lefroy, Imperial Entomologist; Mr. A. Howard, Imperial Economic Botanist; Mr. Bergtheil, Imperial Bacteriologist, and Mr. Shearer, Imperial Agriculturist. My sympathies are with these gentlemen, especially the last named, in the logical consequences entailed upon them by the establishment of the Pusa College. Is it too late to suggest that the "Imperial Government" (if such a thing exists) is situated somewhere in the neighbourhood of Downing Street, not at Simla, and that consequently the Government of India has no prerogative to label itself, its officials and its properties 'Imperial?'

THE illness of Muzaffer-ed-Din, Shah of Persia, has naturally caused anxiety in diplomatic circles both at Teheran and elsewhere. The question of succession to the throne in Persia is generally one that may give rise to disturbance and even dangerous insurrections, for the temper of the people is uncertain and the bonds of authority are not always tightly drawn. Popular discontent with the system of Government has been steadily increasing of late years, and this occasionally takes the form of resentment against Russian influence in the country. The Shah's eldest son, the Veli Ahd, stands in a curious position. According to Mr. Chirol he lacks some of his father's more amiable weakness, but is credited with imperious and impatient ambitions and courts with equal assiduity the goodwill both of the Mullahs and of the Russians. It is, therefore, impossible to forecast the policy which he would pursue as Shah, or to say whether he would prove a popular ruler. Fortunately, the latest reports show that Muzaffer-ed-Din is recovering from his stroke of paralysis, and a crisis at Teheran need no longer be feared.

CAMBRIDGE AND ITS CRITICS.

THE sharpest comment that is made on the old Universities has to do with the close relation they are supposed to maintain between wealth and culture. Some of the implications of this criticism have been remarked on already; they do not mean more than that these are the Universities to which rich men usually choose to go. It is probable that this will always be the case. England has more than one University system; there is a necessary difference in cost, and an ordinary economic choice between them. The differenence is given and not made; it is not likely that the old Universities will ever be poor men's Universities. It is idle to gird at this fact. It is a good thing that there are less expensive Universities than Cambridge, but a good thing also that Cambridge exists for those who are willing to incur a certain expense, her privileges ought to be obtainable and are worth paying for. This is confessed by the number of men who come up to Cambridge from other Universities and colleges. There could be a fair ground for complaint only if the University set an excessive price on her privileges, and maintained a class distinction. To dissipate this common prejudice it is necessary to live only a term at the University. Only a high Wrangler, or someone equally accustomed to drawing lines in the abstract, could fancy he perceived such distinctions. No system is more democratic than the residential. It is costly, and those who live under it are fortunate; but to say that it associates culture with wealth is to ascribe to it an attitude of exclusiveness that is falsified both by its manner of life and by its endeavours to attract from any source the stream of ability.

Since rich men will choose to go to an old University, instances of extravagance will from time to time be obtruded on the notice of the average man; and the journals which mainly instruct him will keep him posted in the academic sensations of the hour. Yet the current agitation for University reform itself implicitly admits the special value of the methods and the life of the old Universities. If it were really believed that the new Universities were more modern and efficient in their methods than the old, then, since these new schools are growing in number, we should expect a decline in the force of the demand that Cambridge should strive to admit more poor men. Why should journals agitate for easier admission to effete and expensive institutions if less expensive ones are more efficient and available? Easier admission to, and more scholarships at, the old Universities are still worth clamouring for; by these requests public opinion is best judged.

The special expenses incurred by a Cambridge man, as a member of the University, are two, says Sigma in a second article to the "Westminster Gazette." He pays for a tradition and for a method of life. Both of these are associated with the antiquity of the origin of the University. The cost of the tradition of the University reaches the undergraduate through such channels as the upkeep of old buildings and old customs, of separate chapels and services; and some of these charges are of national concern. The cost of residential life reaches him through a score of social influences and compulsions, which do not affect the undergraduate whose University is chiefly his lecture-rooms. It is possible to exist and to study at Cambridge while avoiding these influences and expenses; but not to live. But, in addition, the economics of the University town are somewhat special. Trade has to adapt itself to the system under which the custom of undergraduates, with all its niceties of choice, is available for only half the year, so that prices are kept high during Term and fall in the vacations. Even during Term prices are discriminated as between undergraduates, dons, and towns-people. These discriminations are, of course, within limits perfectly defensible and belong to the nature of the case. Finally, the undergraduate at Cambridge is removed to a town given over entirely to academic life. He is cut off from the opportunities which exist at Universities in large cities of making his studies concomitant with a certain amount of active work.

It is estimated that the cost of living at Cambridge for a member of a college varies from a lower limit of £130 to an average of about £180 for the twenty-four weeks of the academic year. For non-collegiate students the estimated average is about £85. These costs are so much greater than those that are incurred at a non-residential University that special importance attaches to the methods by which their weight is lightened at Cambridge. These methods are two—the award of scholarships and the provision of hostels or colleges where economy is specially aimed at. The scholarship system exists at every University, and the question of its readjustment extends beyond the old Universities. Throughout the United Kingdom, where education is free, as in Scotland, or expensive, as at Cambridge, or moderate in cost as at London, scholarships are given as prizes without inquiry into the circumstances of the candidate. It would appear at first sight as if their intention was to give a special subsidy to the career of education, those who enter a business career often require, on the other hand to pay down a premium. But in fact the basis of the system is quite different. The training of a University is desirable whatever be the profession which undergraduates have in view, and scholarships are meant to give in the general interest of national efficiency, some amount of waiting power to those who wish to prepare themselves with special thoroughness for any form of national service.

Residential Universities can achieve the same end by providing special facilities for some undergraduates, this is a method not shared by the new Universities. It has the advantage of being less liable to abuse than the scholarship system, but it is not so easily worked.

The Cambridge colleges spend annually about £36,000 in scholarships, close and open. Its half of the undergraduates do not require the help thus given, an average of about £23 is available for those who do; and this sum can be supplemented by the same care in the award of school, County Council, and other scholarships to the University. It is emphatically the opinion of academic authorities at Cambridge that it is time to stop the indiscriminate award of scholarships merely as prizes, without regard to the needs of candidates. It is agreed to almost without argument, for the facts are very strong. What a first-class man can earn in scholarships by the time he takes his Master's degree is far beyond the intention of pious founders. This is not only contrary to notions of fitness; it destroys the influence of the regarding man in his college. He may fairly be expected to be a moderating social influence; and it is not a good thing if he becomes a plutocrat.

The competition for prize scholarships has a perverse influence on the schools, where the gaining of an entrance scholarship at a great college is apt to be made the final end of education. Forced intellectual prodigies, which have been made to specialise too early and too completely, tend to be the result. All this is for the honour of the school. The tendency would remain even if emoluments were not given merely as prizes, provided the title of scholar continued to be awarded by competition at entrance.

It is not easy to remedy by the same measures both these defects of the system. Thus the method of abolishing all entrance emoluments, and of giving scholarships only to residents, would discourage school cramming, but would fall hardly on poorer men. On the other hand if entrance emoluments are retained, there must be some kind of competition for them or the award degenerates into some kind of nomination by private influence. It would appear feasible not to grant the title of scholar at entrance at all but to award emoluments competitively to approved candidates. These could afterwards compete for the title of scholar with others who sought the title only. The schools would cease to cram men for University honours and colleges would have time to test for themselves the men who aimed at election to the Foundation. This is a quite unauthorised suggestion. A few strong colleges could choose their own methods of readjustment.

THE ROYAL WEDDING.

A CITY OF JOYFULNESS.

Two Nations United.

BANQUET TO THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

BRITISH NON-ATTENDANCE AT THE BULL FIGHT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 30.

The wedding contract between King Alfonso and Princess Ena was duly signed this afternoon, at the Elpardo Palace.

A banquet was given in honor of the Prince and Princess of Wales at the British Embassy in the evening.

LONDON, MAY 31.

The British newspapers have most cordial articles on the Spanish marriage and hope it may lead to closer relations between the two peoples.

Madrid was crowded throughout last night by promenaders viewing the decorations and preliminary illuminations and taking up positions for to-day's ceremony.

LATER.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and their suite and the British Ambassador and Staff will not attend the bull fight on Saturday.

THE NATAL RISING.

New Plan of Compaign Formulated.

WISE SECRECY PRESERVED.

LONDON, MAY 30.

The rebels fiercely re-attacked Colonel Leuchars' Camp at Krantz Kop yesterday morning but were repulsed. There were fifteen casualties on the British side, all natives.

LONDON, MAY 31.

A new plan of Campaign in Zululand has been agreed upon involving a general forward movement from Dundee, but the plans are kept secret.

NAVAL COURT-MARTIAL.

The Port Said Torpedo Boat Disaster.

OFFICER REPRIMANDED.

LONDON, MAY 31.

The result of the Court-Martial held at Malta on the capsizing of torpedo boat, No. 56, at Port Said when seven men were drowned, has been published. The Lieutenant-Commander has lost a year's seniority and is reprimanded and dismissed his ship.

The gunner is also reprimanded and dismissed his ship.

THE WRECK OF THE MONTAGUE.

Salvage Doubtful.

LONDON, MAY 30.

It is considered doubtful if the battleship Montague will be refloated. The crew have been saved but several were injured.

LONDON, MAY 31.

It is feared that any attempt at present to refloat the Montague would result in her sinking in thirty fathoms of water.

ANOTHER NAVAL ACCIDENT.

LONDON, MAY 30.

The torpedoer No. 708 collided with No. 81 in the English Channel to-day. Both are badly damaged.

FIRE ON A CALCUTTA STEAMER.

Passengers Landed Safe.

LONDON, MAY 31.

A fire broke out in the Bay of Biscay on board the steamer Somali, bound from Calcutta to London, on Tuesday, involving the jute and passengers baggage. The fire spread, to the store room and supplies were running short on arrival at Plymouth, where the passengers were landed. The fire has been extinguished.

THE TRAFFIC IN OPIUM.

Exeter Hall at Westminster.

THE ENORMOUS "IF."

LONDON, MAY 31.

The House of Commons have adopted the motion of Mr. Theodore Taylor condemning the Opium Traffic.

Mr. Morley replying to Mr. Theodore Taylor last night deprecated unreasonable exaggeration and said: "People had no right to place a burden on India for the purpose of satisfying their own ideas. There was no evidence that China was over anxious to get rid of the opium pestilence and moreover the Indian Government was doing its best."

He added if China seriously desired to restrict the consumption of opium, the Indian and His Majesty's Government would agree to any plan for the same, even though at the cost of a sacrifice.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Michael Davitt.

The death is announced of Michael Davitt.

THE DERBY.

New Time Record Established.

SOME RECORDS OF OTHER DAYS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 30.

The Derby was run in fine weather.

Twenty-two horses started and passed the post in the following order:—

Spearmint, Picton, Troutbeck, Radium, Malua, Beppo, Gorgos, His Eminence, Plumtree, Black Arrow, Storm, Saucy, White Knight, Sarcelle, Lally, Buckminster, Frustrator, Dingwall, Prince William, Minos, Slipaway Colt, and Nulli Secundus.

The race was won by a length, and two lengths separated the second and third.

Time, two minutes 36 4/5 seconds which is a record.

The betting at the start was 6 to 1 Spearmint, 100 to 6 Picton, 33 to 1 Troutbeck and 25 to 1 Radium.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 31.

A special cablegram to the "Englishman" from London says:—There was a record Derby crowd, and the race was run in glorious weather. His Majesty the King was present.

Twenty-two started. The winning jockey was Danny Maher. Thursby rode the second and John Martin the third. Spearmint started at 6 to 1 and won easily by one and a half lengths; two lengths separated second and third.

The winners of the Derby during the last ten years have been as follows:—1896—His Majesty the King's Persimmon, Watts.—1897—Mr. Gubbin's Galtee More, Wood.—1898 Mr. Larnach's Jeddah, Madden.—1899—Duke of Westminster's Flying Fox, M. Cannon. 1900—His Majesty the King's Diamond Jubilee, H. Jones. 1901 Mr. Whitney's Volodyovski, L. Reiff. 1902—Mr Gubbins's Ard Patrick, Martin. 1903—Sir J. Miller's Rock Sand, Maher. 1904—Mr. L. de Rothschild's St. Amant, K. Cannon. 1905—Lord Rosebery's Cicero, Maher.

By ARLEY.

Spearmint's win in 2 mins. 36 4/5 secs. is a notable time record for the Derby, it being three seconds less than Cicero's time last year, and four seconds less than the previous record, that of Volodyovski, in 1901, when the race was won in 40 4/5 secs. Cicero, which won the classic event last year, was the first horse which ever covered the Epsom course in less than 2 mins. 40 secs. Persimmon and Diamond Jubilee (both the King's,—then Prince of Wales—horses), took two seconds longer. The longest time ever taken over the race was three minutes four seconds, which was exactly half a century ago.

In another respect the Derby of 1906 may be considered a record, for Spearmint is practically an Australian colt, his sire, Carbine, having made racing history under the Southern Cross. Spearmint is not, however, the first foreign horse to win the "Blue Riband." The first was Gladiateur, in 1865, in a field of 29 runners. Gladiateur was owned by Count de Lagrange. The purse taken was £6,875, while the Count took from the book-makers the handsome sum of £40,000. Gladiateur also won the Two Thousand Guineas and the Leger, and proved himself one of the greatest race horses the Turf has ever seen. During the race for the Derby a horse named Wild Charley stumbled upon another horse, Achimedes, who in return bumped into the French horse, Gladiateur. The jockey of Gladiateur had to pull his horse up, but in spite of the delay he managed to overhaul first one and then another of his opponents, and to win amid tremendous excitement—by two lengths. The next foreign horse to win the Derby was Monsieur Baltazzi's Kisber, in 1876, when the honours fell to Hungary. Then America followed with Iroquois—ridden by Fred Archer—in 1881.

Of record Derbys during the last fifty years there are not a few. In 1884, after an exciting struggle, two long-priced horses dead-heated—St. Gatien and Harvester,—a thing which has happened twice amongst the "seconds." The record field of starters is thirty-four, in 1862, and the lowest seven, when Ladas won in 1894 and Rock Sand in 1903. The highest price for a horse to come in at was 100 to 1, when Jeddah made a sensational win; the shortest price being Ladas, with 9 to 2 on, the nearest to them being Doncaster (1873) 45 to 1 against, and Galtee More (1897) 4 to 1 on. Sad to say, two of the owners of the above world-famed horses have this year finished their race. Sir James Miller who owned Sainfoin (1890) and Rock Sand (1903); and Mr. Gubbins, owner of Galtee More (1897) and Ard Patrick (1902) are now nought but memories of the past.

The young Duke of Westminster, whose horse, Troutbeck, achieved a place in this year's Derby, is following closely in his grandfather's footsteps, for the late Duke was one of the only two men who ever won four Derbys. The ducal colours were victorious in 1880, 1882, 1886 and 1899. The Duke was, of course, a good many years older when he won his first Derby than the present Duke is now. The only other fortunate winner of four Blue Ribands was Sir Joseph Hawley, and in 1858 and 1859 he scored consecutive victories.

The Duke of Westminster's horse is named after the City of Westminster's well-known Coroner, Mr. Troutbeck. Some men achieve fame; others have it thrust upon them; and Coroner Troutbeck has both achieved it and is having it thurst upon him. He has already won an unenviable notoriety in consequence of his persistent employment at post-mortem examinations of a German pathologist, Dr. Freyberger, in preference to the divisional Police surgeons and private practitioners. The London medical fraternity are united in their hostility to the successor of the amiable Braxton Hicks.

In one case only, that of La Fleche, which ran second to Sir Hugo in 1892, has a horse won the Oaks, the one Thousand and the St. Leger. Even that constitutes a record, for the others never got beyond bracketing the Two Thousand and the St. Leger. A singular record Derby was run on May 29th, 1839 when a heavy fall of snow almost blinded the jockeys and made them invisible to the crowd. Another famous Derby was in 1867, when Mr. Chaplin's Hermit won in a snowstorm with the wonderful odds of 100 to 1 against him. Snow also fell when Gladiateur won in 1865. Two years ago St. Amant won the Derby in a thunderstorm.

Major Eustace Loder, who has just scored his first Derby, is a very popular Turfite, who has had remarkable luck almost through out his whole racing career. In 1904 he, together with the late Sir James Miller (owner of two Derby winners) and Mr. Leopold de Rothschild (owner of St. Amant) headed the list of winning owners, while last year Major Loder's wins amounted to £11,584 with only six horses. He will have the real congratulations of the sporting world upon his success.

THE RUMOURS ABOUT MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL.

Officially Denied.

A MATTER FOR RELIEF.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 30.

The Colonial Office denies that Mr. Winston Churchill is to be transferred.

DR. SVEN HEDIN.

Preparations for the Tibet Tour.

AN IMPORTANT PROGRAMME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 31.

Dr. Sven Hedin is awaiting the necessary permission from the Government of India to enter Tibet. He will take a couple of native surveyors with him.

In an interview with a reporter of the "Indian Daily News," at Simla, the Swedish explorer said, he would at first devote himself to the Central Lake regions of Tibet which have, so far, been only touched by a native surveyor, Nayan Singh in 1873. He proposes to christen these lakes the Nayan Singh Lake Regions. These are about 200 miles north of the line taken by Captain Rider and are believed to be of glacial formation. He is taking a Berthon boat with him, with which he proposes to cross these lakes, to take measurement of their depths and to examine their physical formation. The results of this exploration, he anticipated, will be of great geographical and glacial importance. After leaving this great group of lakes, he will proceed to the northern portion of the Great Tschang which remains as yet unexplored. This vast tract lies east of the journey of Captain Rawlings and is uninhabited.

Dr. Sven Hedin expects to meet great difficulty in moving about these inhospitable regions owing to the scarcity of fodder and grass. He will, he expects, pass a year and a half in the uplands and snows of Tibet and is not likely to return to civilization till 1908. He hopes to reach Calcutta in December 1909 and will proceed to Europe via the Far East and America.

THEFT OF RS. 1,000.

Two Convictions Made.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 31.

The native servant of Dr. D. N. Roy, who stole two notes with Rs. 500 each from the coat pocket of Colonel Khagra Babadim of the Nepalese Minister's Staff, was yesterday sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Tehsildar of the Midnapur District was similarly sentenced for aiding and abetting him.

BOXING IN CALCUTTA.

Newman Beats Saunders in Five Rounds.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 31.

There was a 15-round boxing contest last night at the Theatre Royal between Sam Newman, described as Champion Light Weight of Manilla, and Private Saunders, Middle and Light Weight Champion of Mauritius. Five rounds only were fought, resulting in the Military man falling heavily to the floor and being counted out.

DR. NIELD COOK GRANTED LEAVE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 31.

Dr. Nield Cook, the Health Officer of Calcutta, has been granted leave till the end of the year.

JAIL PROFITS IN BENGAL.

Competition with Jute Mills.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 31.

The annual report on the jails of Bengal shows that in a few of them the death-rate exceeded 40 per mille, while it seems the large profit of Rs. 5,30,163 was made out of the work of the convicts, mainly at the expense of the English jute manufacturers.

THE CALCUTTA PORT COMMISSIONERS.

Appointment of the New Secretary.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 31.

A Mr. Harvey, who for some time was employed on the Manchester Ship Canal, has been appointed Secretary of the Calcutta Port Commissioners.

THE MONSOON.

Prospect of Rain on the Coast.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 31.

To-day's meteorological reports show that the wind is easterly on the Malabar Coast where also light rain is falling. These wind directions are probably cyclonic and indicative of the formation of a storm which will usher in the rains along the West Coast.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

On the Decline.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 31.

The statement of reported plague seizures and deaths during the week ending 26th May shows a total of 8,684 seizures and 7,660 deaths for the whole country. Bombay Presidency reports 721 deaths, Madras Presidency 8 Bengal 90, the United Provinces 351, the Punjab 6,370, Burma 59, Central Provinces 1 Central India 10, Rajputana 1, and Kashmir 139. These totals are lower than last week more especially in the Punjab, and the total deaths through out India are four thousand fewer than last week.

THE TROUBLE IN DIR.

Hopes of a Settlement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 31.

Mian Gul Jan, younger brother of the Khan of Dir, still holds two forts captured the other day, but the latest reports hold out hopes of an amicable arrangement being established between the two brothers.

LATER.

The following Press communique has been issued regarding the disturbance in Dir. Further fighting is reported from Dir. Main Gul Jan, the Khan's brother, assisted by the Khan, of Robat, the son of Akhundsada of Kual and some of the neighbouring tribesmen is reported to have seized two forts about six miles from Robat on the Chitral road, to have captured 24 rifles and to have declared himself master of lower Dir, and invited the cooperation of the Nawab of Nawagai towards the capture of Dir; while the Maidan Khans who inhabit the country between upper and lower Dir are said to have declared for Main Gul Jan. For the present the struggle is restricted to the clans of the Dir State proper and there is no call for Government interference.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY AT DIAMOND ISLAND.

Gale Stops Communication.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 31.

The Port used for wireless telegraphy at Diamond Island has been blown down, and in consequence, communication with Port Blair temporarily suspended while the repairs are being done.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 31.

It was noticed yesterday in the "Telegraph Gazette" in Calcutta that communication with the Andamans by means of wireless telegraphy was interrupted. The interruption began on the 22nd May and was due to atmospheric disturbances in addition to this the aerial at Diamond Island was carried away during a severe squall on the night of the 29th May. Several attempts were made to replace it during Wednesday, but permanent repairs were not finally effected until Thursday morning as the boisterous weather prevailing there just now rendered the work on the lofty masts difficult and even dangerous.

The replacing of the aerial has not however yet resulted in the restoration of communication which is still interrupted owing to atmospheric disturbances which are always severe and persistent in the Bay of Bengal for some time before the establishment of the monsoon. Very little is known at present of these electrical disturbances, their effect on the receivers of wireless telegraph apparatus is felt often even when the weather is to all appearance fine and cloudless.

PLEADERS REFUSED TO SEE UNDER-TRIAL PRISONERS.

Strong Agitation in Calcutta Police Courts.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 31.

There is considerable agitation among the pleaders in the Calcutta Police Court about seeing their clients when in the lock-up. Yesterday the Chief Presidency Magistrate granted a pleader permission to see his client, but a native constable would not permit him and the Court Inspector said the constable was acting under his orders. Two similar cases have occurred again to-day under the same circumstances, and although the Magistrate ordered the pleader to be permitted to see his client. He also ordered that in future if pleaders wished to see clients in the lock-up they should present a written application to the High Court which readily grants such permissions and solicitors and pleaders are permitted unreservedly to see their clients in jail.

The pleaders have submitted a formal memorial against the Magistrate's orders to him and are determined to carry the matter further.

CRICKET AT SIMLA.

The Civil Beat the Military.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 31.

There was a cricket match to-day at Annandale, Civil against Military, the former made 257 and the latter 198 runs. Lord Francis Scott injured his hand when fielding and could not bat for the Military.

THE PUNJAB WHEAT CROP.

A Record Out-Put.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 31.

A record wheat crope is anticipated in the Punjab. The final official report now issued puts the gross outturn at 3,510,340 tons against 2,855,353 tons in 1905. This is 47 per cent, above the average of the last five years. The previous record of 3,076,161 tons in 1903-04 is left far behind.

Both irrigated and unirrigated soils have done well everywhere. The grain is of excellent quality. The Director of Agriculture in the Punjab has no hesitation in classing the harvest as a bumper one both as regards grain and straw. The total area sown was 8,572,100 acres as compared with 7,712,100 acres in the preceding year. This again establishes a new record and exceeds the records area of 1903-4 by as much as 806,400 acres. The increase in the irrigated area is attributed in the main to the steady expansions of the canal systems.

WESTERN TIBETAN TRADE.

Official Investigation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 31.

It has been arranged that Mr. H. Calvet, I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Kulu, shall proceed with a small party to Gartok, in Western Tibet, to examine the facilities for trade there and report. He will probably start next month when the passes open.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 31.

Major Palmer, 25th Cavalry, is appointed 2nd-in-Command of that Regiment vice Lieut.Colonel Yate.

2nd Lieut Croft, South Staffordshire Regiment, is posted to the Eastern Command and 2nd Lieut Fielding, Unattached List, is posted to the Northern Command, for appointment to the Indian Army

General Sir A. Hunter, Commanding the Western Command, is granted 3 1/2 month's leave out of India.

Captain Costello, 22nd Punjabis, is appointed Recruiting Staff Officer for Pathans vice Major Ridgway, whose tenure is about to expire.

Major S. H. Sheppard, R. E., is appointed attache in the Adjutant-General's Division, Army Head Quarters.

ALLEGED ENTICING AWAY A GUARD'S WIFE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 31.

The case brought by Driver O'Callighan against Guard Judge charging him with endeavouring to entice away the complainant's wife was resumed to-day before the City Mamlatlar. Mrs. O'Callighan was examined. She deposed to living in Dhond with her husband. Judge was her cousin. On 25th January last she went to Sholapur to stay with Judge's family. She returned to Dhond on 31st idem. Miss Maud Johnson, Judge's niece, accompanied her to the station next to Sholapur. Judge got into her compartment and began talking ill of her husband saying that he was a drunkard who ill-treated her and spoke ill of her that she should not stand his nonsense and that Judge's house was always open to her. She said that she should be ashamed to speak thus of her husband. Miss Jhonson stayed at her place for a month and a half during which time Judge when passing through was in the habit of sending chits across to Miss Johnson enquiring after witness's health. On one occasion he sent some sugarcane. O'Callighan was at home and wrote to Judge telling him to discontinue sending any chits and that if he wanted to make any enquiries about witness, he should do so through his (Judge's) wife. Judge then discontinued sending chits. Witness next spoke to making two visits to Poona with her aunt, Mrs. Roberts. O'Callighan noticing Judge was the guard of the train on these errands told Mrs. Roberts to quit the house. She did so and witness accompanied her. Witness next deposed to receiving a letter from Judge who made overtures to her telling her to leave her husband and that he would support her separately. She showed the letter to Mrs. Roberts who said the letter was an indecent one and ought to be destroyed. Witness met her husband at the hospital and got reconciled and told him of this letter.

Mrs. Roberts who was examined deposed to coming to Poona with Mr. O'Callighan in search of a house and having been told to quit O'Calliighan's place. She saw the letter spoken of, but did not read it through. She had not characterised it as indecent or improper or told Mrs. O'Callighan to destroy it. She (witness) showed it to her husband, Mr. Roberts. She could not remember when she had done so. It was not at once. The delay, if any, may have been due to the fact that her husband was suffering from paralysis.

Cross examination of witnesses was adjourned and the case was held over till Monday next.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE INTERNATIONAL POSTAL CONFERENCE.

London, May 12.—The motion to give New Zealand a separate vote was carried at the International Postal Conference by 22 votes to 20. Seventeen delegates abstained from voting and three were absent.

The British delegates urged the fairness of the proposal.

Sir Joseph Ward, the Postmaster-General of New Zealand, who is representing that colony at the Conference, deprecated the introduction of national sentiments, or of political considerations, which were within the spheres of Governments. New Zealand's postal revenue exceeded that of other countries in the postal union who had separate vote. If the proposal were rejected it would be unjust, and for reasons outside of postal matters, such a decision would shake confidence in the Union's impartiality.

Germany and France strongly opposed the proposal to give New Zealand a separate vote, and Cuba supported the proposal.

On the result of the division being declared, Sir Joseph Ward, in a neat speech delivered in French, thanked the Conference, his remarks being warmly applauded.

Additional votes were given to the German colonies and to France, Italy and Portugal.

REPRESENTATION OF BRITISH COLONIES.

A committee of the International Congress, at Rome, recently adopted a scheme, submitted by the British delegates, which proposed the institution of an international coupon for the payment of replies to correspondence. The Congress has now confirmed the action of the committee.

Special representation has been granted to the British colonies and to South Africa as a whole.

THAT EIGHT-HOURS DAY BILL.

AGAIN GOING THROUGH THE COMMONS.

London, May 12th.—The Bill introduced by Mr. J. F. L. Brunner, Liberal member for Leigh, for the reduction by the year 1909, of the hours of labour in coal mines to eight per day, has been read in the House of Commons a second time.

The second reading was passed on the understanding that the Government would appoint a commitee to inquire into the economic effects of the reduction.

GERMAN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.

THE HOTTENTOT REBELLION.

London, May 12th.—The German troops operating in South-West Africa drove the rebel Hottentot leader Morenga, over the border into British territory at longitude 20 deg. An officer of the Cape police warned the German officer that he was no longer on German ground, but the latter fought on, and severely wounded Morenga. Twenty-seven Hottentots were killed and many were wounded. Morenga is now in hiding.

THE NATAL TROUBLE.

NATIVES AVOID BRITISH TROOPS.

The Zululand Field Force, under Colonel McKenzie, attempted on Thursday to encircle the Ukandhla bush, but the movement failed to bring the British troops into contact with any of Bambaata's following.

The only result was the destruction of many of Siganandi's kraal, and the capture of a number of cattle. The rebels concealed themselves in the bush and avoided collisions with Colonel McKenzie's force.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA LAWN TENNIS HANDICAPS.

THE final of the Gentlemen's Doubles Handicap was played yesterday evening at the Bombay Gymkhana and resulted in a win for Messrs. H. Chetham and L. H. Thacker (—15 3/6), their opponents being Messrs. P. M. D. Sanderson and R. Haines (—3/6), by 2 sets to love, 6—5, 6—1. The opening set looked at first a very easy victory for the winners, the score being 4—1 and 5—2 in their favour; but their opponents playing up very well brought the score to 5 all, and had hard lines in losing the sets at 6-5, the play in the last game being very good all round. In the second set the experience and resource of Mr. Chestham, who was well backed up by his partner, could not be denied.

The winners went through the event fairly easily, no match giving them much trouble; but in the other half of the draw Messrs. Sanderson and Haines secured in all their matches a hard-earned victory after it looked any odds on their being beaten. Consequently their effort in the opening set aroused great expectations that they would repeat their former performances.

The handicaps have been played off later than usual this year, and it has been exceedingly fortunate that no very hot weather has been experienced; though many of the competitors, especially in the Singles, have presented a somewhat piteous aspect after the contests and secured a third that in itself was sufficient compensation for entering for the event.

The Handicaps will be concluded on Saturday next when Mr. H. R. Hart (plus 3/6) and Capt R.L.B. Thompson R. E. (—30) oppose each other in the final of the Gentlemen's Singles Handicap.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

The Modern Girls.

TOO IGNORANT OR TOO EDUCATED!

THE GIRL WHO WANTS TO KNOW THINGS.

LONDON, MAY 23.

IT is occasionally remembered, even in England, that amid the loud and overwhelming appeals of dress, dinner, and the recalcitrant servant, education has a right to some small consideration from the female intellect. In comparatively lucid intervals we are apt to wonder whether we are really educating our young friends in the way they should go. And, chiefly, "doubts, disputes, distractions, fears" arise concerning the education of the girls. That is because it is a new thing for girls to be educated at all. And some of us are not quite sure yet whether the process is wise. You still find dear people convinced that the less a girl knows the better for her, and very much the better for her husband. That wholesome creed, however, shows a tendency to vanish, and there is good ground for believing that before very long it will be found with the snows of yester-year. Sane and civilised humanity tends to be convinced that it is, on the whole, just as well for the girls—and for the boys—that the girls should be educated. But sane and civilised humanity quarrels with most uncivilised warmth as to the proper way to do it.

Good people are found who, with an air of wisdom that would have seemed immodest in Solomon, declare that the proper way to educate a girl is to "educate her to be a woman" and leave it at that. The whole question is how to do it. And we differ excessively. All sorts of people furiously rage, crying out that girls are taught too much, that girls are not taught enough, that they are overwhelmed by lessons that they know nothing thoroughly, that they are being taught, all the wrong things, that housewifery and the three R's are enough for any girl, that housewifery is degrading, that no girl's education is completed without a year or two at college, that college is the mental, moral, and spiritual ruin of a girl—and so on, and so on. Now, all this is very healthy. It shows that there is a properly keen interest in the subject; and if it also shows that there is a good deal of zeal without knowledge, that is a much more desirable state of things than knowledge without zeal.

The agreeable temptation to sketch the ideal education of the ideal girl must be avoided, but one harmless, necessary general principle may be pointed out. And that is, that no girl can know too much. Since this world began no one ever has known too much. The familiar use of the phrase as censure is really sarcastic. When you say, meaning to say something nasty, "Oh, that child knows too much," what you really mean is that the poor child does not know enough. She probably knows a little, and leaps to the rash but very human conclusion that she knows everything. And the cure for this irritating delusion of hers is to let her know more. The more she knows the less likely she is to suppose that she knows everything—a state, indeed, most unwholesome for any human soul—and also the less likely she is to obtrude what knowledge she does possess improperly and at improper times. So the real cure for the precocious, "knowing," too-clever child is not less education but more.

It is also to be remembered that education does not consist merely in getting to know things (there is no occasion for alarm—one has no intention of defining what it does consist in). Of what a boy gets from his school and varsity the least part, often, is the amount of knowledge he has amassed. Very often, as we know by sad experience he amasses uncommonly little. And yet he has in a very real sense been educated. He has learnt to play for his side and not for himself; he has learnt how to get on with his fellows without friction and rows; he has learnt the standard by which other fellows judge right and wrong, and what the things are "that a fellow can't do." Somehow or other, somewhere or other, a girl has to learn most of these things too—how to get on with her kind is knowledge, at least, as valuable to a girl as to a boy—and it is just these things which school and college are particularly well adapted to teach. Cynics have said, with, perhaps, more truth than is usual in cynics, that women have no esprit de crops. If there is some basis for that sneer, perhaps, the cause of it may be found in the fact that girls' schools and colleges are only a creation of yesterday. That some of the rising generation of maidens have a most vigorous affection for their school and school fellows no one who has run up against it is likely to deny. Somebody once said that what a boy learnt at Oxford was the great truth that the other man is a decent sort. If all the women of to-morrow could be taught by their schools and colleges that the other woman is a decent sort there would be a fine decrease in the crop of nonsensical scandal which now flourishes in many drawing-rooms. But what, you ask, would there be left to talk about?

But what passes unnoticed, I think, is the fact the English girl has, during the last twenty years or so, gained immensely in moral courage, self-command self-confidence, initiative, cool intrepidity and resource. She no longer shrinks from publicity; the modest violet, sheltering behind its leaves, has gone quite out of fashion. The girl of to-day is not timid. She does not scream at the sight of a mouse or tremble at the pressure of a man's hand. Her eyes look out calmly, and bravely and frankly upon the world. She wants to know things and she means to know them; indeed, she is very rapidly learning to know them. The innocence that had its basis in ignorance has almost become a thing of the past, and girls now are not afraid to probe and interpret the mysteries of their own natures. It is not surprising, then, to see that woman is beginning to take the lead in many matters formerly held to be under man's prerogative; and if she does not, yet, relegate to herself the right to propose marriage, it is because she is either too much absorbed in her studies, her games and ambitions, or cherishes too dearly the pleasure of being wooed. She will renounce the sweetest joy on earth when she gives up that!

But it seems highly probable that she will do so nevertheless, and at no very distant period. The woman who is being developed by the high school and university is little likely to be influenced by sentimental considerations, and she will soon begin to ask herself, in rational, scientific, and ethical terms, "Why should man be the one to choose who shall bring the heir of the future into the world? In this function, at least, we play the leading part, and it is but right and fit we should decide who shall be the fathers of our children." So I foresee the day, not far ahead, when the practical business of engagement and marriage will be openly undertaken by woman, and the man who is ever bold enough to usurp her privilege by making an offer will receive such a snub as he will not soon forget. Personally, I regret this conclusion very much, and am glad the change is not likely to come to pass in my day. I have always felt some pity for man because he has had to shave and propose, two operations that must be vastly unpleasant. And woman will surely have cause to lament when she foregoes altogether, not only the delicious excitement of being courted, but the satisfaction she has hitherto enjoyed in being able to blame her husband for marrying her. When things go wrong it is always such an immense satisfaction to censure or reproach any other body than one's self. The wife has, up to this period, been able to meet all her husband's complaints with the words, "You chose me, you asked me, you would have me." In future man will monopolise this privilege, and we may be sure he will make the most of it! I can but hope that time is yet far distant.

But no wishing avails to stem the tide when it has once set in a certain direction, as the tide of feminine progress seems to have set now. At first the idea that woman should propose to man was regarded as a great joke, and the following parody on an old song was always greeted with roars of laughter:

Where are you going to, my pretty maid?
I'm going to lecture sir, she said.
What is your subject, my pretty maid?
The proper position of Man, she said.
May I marry you, my pretty maid?
Wait till I ask you, sir, she said.

But it does not, even now, seem so funny as it did at the time it appeared (in several different versions) and although it was intended to be merely humorous, was, in fact, deeply prophetic. For man is already beginning to wait. He seldom nowadays makes any definite movement in the great game of matrimony without a preceding advance on the part of woman. If she does not, at this stage, propose, she it certainly apt to meet the proposer half-way, and most of us know, in our own private circles, men who have been assisted over the difficulty of a declaration. How do we know? Because man is so constituted that he cannot resist telling others when he has been encouraged or admittedly led on to a proposal. He fondly believes himself to be flattered thereby, instead of realising that the admission proves him a weak, helpless fool, who doesn't know his own mind, and has to have it made up for him by a decided woman!

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. J. A. G. Wales, M. A. (Oxon), I. C. S., to act as Political Agent, Jawhar, vice Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, I. C. S., pending further orders.

Mr. F. A. M. H. Vincent, Fifth Grade Superintendent of Police, is placed on special duty in connection with the Central Police Training School for the Bombay Presidency with effect from the date on which he returns from leave till the 30th June and to do duty as Principal of the temporary Central Police Training School at Bhamburda with effect from the 1st July, pending further orders.

Mr. E. Clements, I. C. S., Acting Judge and Sessions Judge, Sukkur-Larkana, is granted, with effect from the date of relief such privilege leave as may be due to him on that date in combination with furlough on medical certificate for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to eight months.

The privilege leave for one month granted to Mr. R. M. Phillips, Deputy Commissioner of Police, has been extended by four days.

Mr. F. M. Gadney, Acting District Superintendent of Police, Larkana, is granted, with effect from the date of relief, such privilege leave as may be due to him on that date in combination with furlough on medical certificate for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to nine months.

Mr. J. B. Jenkins to act as District Superintendent of Police, Larkana, vice Mr. F. M. Gadney proceeded on leave.

Mr. A. H. Gordon to do the duty as Assistant Superintendent of Police, Thar and Parkar, vice Mr. J. B. Jenkins.

Mr. J. B. Kinnersley to hold charge of the office of Assistant Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad, in addition to his own duties as Inspector of Police, as a temporary measure.

Mr. M. Kennedy, to be First Grade Deputy Inspector-General of Police.

Sir Edmund C. Cox, Bart. to be second Grade Deputy Inspector-General of Police.

Mr. J. A. G. Wales, M. A. (Oxon), I. C. S., to act as Collector of Thana and to be member and President of the Local Board established for the Thana District vice Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, I.C.S, pending further orders.

Mr. R. A. Lamb, C.I.E., I.C.S., on return from special duty to be First Grade Commissioner, and to do the duty as Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari and Reporter-General of External Commerce during the absence of the Honorable Mr. J. L. Jenkins, M. A. (Oxon), I.C.S. or pending further orders.

Mr. R. S. Pearson, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Fourth Grade, and Divisional Forest Officer, Punch Mahals, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months in combination with furlough on medical certificate for twelve months.

Mr. J. L. McQuade, Acting Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months with effect from the 6th June.

Mr. W. A. Broad, M. R. C. V. S., on relief, to do duty under the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay Presidency.

The Reverend W. B. Preston, M. A., has been granted privilege leave for three months.

Major F. Jeslen, M.R.C.V.S., on return to duty, to act as Principal and Professor of Veterinary Science, Bombay Veterinary College. Mr. M. H. Sowerby, M.R.C.V.S., on relief, to act as Assistant Principal, Bombay Veterinary College.

The Honourable Mr. John William Pitt Muir Mackenzie, C. S. I., I. C. S., Karachi Artillery Volunteers resigns the Honorary Colonelcy of the Corps with effect from the 1st May.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. V. Anderson, M.B., I.M.S., has been allowed an extension of furlough on medical certificate for six months.

Major T. Jackson, M.B., B.S., I.M.S., to be Medical Officer to the Kathiawar Political Agency and in charge West Hospital, Rajkot, vice Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. B. Boyd, F.R.C.S. (Ir.), I.M.S., retiring, but to continue to act as Physician, St. George's Hospital, Bombay.

Captain V. B. Bennett, M.B., B.S., I.M.S., on return to duty, to act as Medical Officer to the Kathiawar Political Agency and in charge West Hospital Rajkot vice Major T. Jackson, M.B., B.S., I.M.S., pending further orders.

Mr. T. Summer, D. Sc., M. Inst. C.E., Superintending Engineer, Class III, permanent, and Superintending Engineer, Class II, sub. pro-tem., is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-three days combined with furlough for four months and twenty days from the 15th June or the subsequent date of relief

THE CLAIM OF SALSETTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have much pleasure to read in your yesterday's issue a letter, signed "Education." The writer calls the attention of Government to certain oversights and hopes that the authorities will see their way to making amends for past neglects. It is really surprising that the British-born Christians of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein have been so sadly neglected by a Government to which they have given ample proofs of their loyalty and attachment. I fear the British Government overlook the claims of the community under the belief that they are colonists from Goa This is an erroneous idea; however, this seems to be really the case. Lord Reay, when Governor of Bombay, was presented at Bandora with an address by a local Literary Society, wholly, composed, I think, of British-born subjects. His lordship replying to the address mistook the members of the Association for Portuguese subjects, had told them that he was glad that the relation between the Crown of Portugal and the Crown of England was a happy one. Subsequently his lordship's attention was drawn to the erroneous idea prevailing on his mind and he at once admitted the correction. I am therefore inclined to think the oversights complained of were not deliberate now that the facts are put forward.—Yours, etc.,

NIL DESPERANDUM.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. IMPERATOR.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperator to-day from the Victoria Dock No. 8. The medical inspection of the saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock No. 8 at 3 p. m. Deck passengers and Ayahas must be at the Prince's Dock, Disinfection Station, Frere Road, with all their luggage and kit at 11-30 a.m.:—

Mr. Abdul Hassan, Sister Bertha, Mr Cawasji Motabhoy, Mr and Mrs Chandler E A, Mr Chothia D B, Mr Couldrey W A, Mr Doig W A, Mr and Mrs Foley C and child, Mr and Mrs Griffiths V M, Col and Mrs Grant, Mr Kowarski, Mr and Mrs Kabraji J K and child, Miss Kabraji, Mr Kelman J, Mr and Mrs Lalkaka E C, Mr Leon R. Dr Movdawalla D J, Mr Mirza A F, Mr Melling J W, Mr Potts T H, Mrs Pollock and 2 infants to Aden, Mr Petroy, Mr Paddon Row E H, Sister Paul, Mr and Mrs Rabitz H, Mr and Mrs Reynolds F, Mr Reynolds W Mr Reynolds P, Mrs Reel, Mr Ramsay N, Mr Scott W, Mr Stutman C, Mr Turpin J, Mr Thomas Knox, Mr Thomas A K, Mr Vasili J, Mrs Waite and 3 children, and Revd Waskens Father H.

EAST-END DRESS.

IMPROVEMENT IN TASTE.

FASHION in East London is more and more assimilating itself with that of the West-end, although the plush hat and feathers has not yet wholly disappeared, and the coster girl has an affection for what her mother favoured about the time of her marriage. The complete triumph of this hat, and its universal sway, which lasted for years, will always remain one of the strangest and most inexplicable pages in popular modes. The round straw sailor hat gave successful challenge to the supremacy of the plush and feathers, and began to do so in the holiday season of 1900. By that year the various funds for assisting working women to the enjoyment of a fortnight in the country or at the seaside had begun to be widely appreciated and it may well have been through that useful movement that the undoubted advantages of this severer type of headgear commended themselves to general adoption. When the Easter Monday Bank Holiday of 1901 came round these hats began an extraordinary reign. Indeed, it was only the factory girls that wore them that summer, but those employed as City clerks and typistshop assistants waitresses, teachers seized upon them with one accord. There were wholesale firms that sent them out by the million, and from a commercial point of view they actually effected some transformations of enormous importance. With their adoption the working girl liberated herself from some of the hitherto obligatory codes of costume. The coming of the sailor that was about contemporaneous with that of the sacque-backed jacket, and this also appealed to her to the displacement of the Peisley shawl.

Though the sailor hat has had its vicissitudes during the years that have elapsed, it is at this moment in a very strong position for everyday requirements. But the old shape appears in quite a new manifestation, and one that is peculiar to this particular branch of trade. To be really fashionable it must have a very wide and very shallow crown. The outer dimensions of the crown are, indeed, considerably wider than the head itself, and it has a brim of not more than an inch and a quarter in width. In black it figured conspicuously in the winter sales of the East-end, and sold at 1 s. 0 3-4d to 1 s. 11 3-4d. This alone stamps it has belonging to a more exalted sphere of modes than the ordinary sailor shape, which can be bought at 6 1-2d to 9 3-4d. For trimming it has a plain black band, with a small bow on the side, and sometimes a steel ornament in the form of a buckle or a spreading device in front. It has called into existence a style of hair-dressing peculiarly its own, and on both sides above the ears the tresses are arranged over a widely outstanding pad, which is not infrequently two inches at least in thickness. After making these great rouleaux what hair is left is gathered into a little knob down on the neck. The correct accompaniment of the loose-fitting three-quarter-length jacket usually worn has been sable-coloured fur stole but now it appears that there is a movement in favour of the throw-over with one end worn over the left shoulder.

What sum would it cost a girl to equip herself in things quite correct for Bank Holiday wear? was the question addressed to an East-end draper of long experience, and his answer was Half a sovereign, or even less." He was prepared, too to show the different items. First, there was a black skirt at 3s 11d, trimmed with a little strapping and stitching, and by no means badly shaped. Such are to be had at 2s 11d without the trimming, or at 4s 11d with this in much greater elaboration. Then there was the blouse at 1s 11 1 2d, in various designs and colourings, and even including lace semi-transparencies at the neck. This to the factory girl is rather a novel idea, and she is showing high appreciation of it. If she wants to economise now in her head-gear, in order to make a very fine show at Whitsuntide, she has bought one of the wide-crowned sailor hats, only in white straw, which later on she will bring into every-day wear, but otherwise she has made choice of a big hat or smaller toque in one of the bright-coloured straws that are so much used this season. Such a hat with a trimming of flowers and feather pompous need not cost her more than 2s 11d. to 4s. 11d, but at this stage she has come closely up to the cheaper grades to be found in any of the favourite shopping thoroughfares. This, is selected, will, of course, be the wear of evenings out of Sunday afternoons. Included, too, in her outfit will probably be a new under-skirt in coloured moirette, such being offered at prices which begin at 1s 11d, with some ornamentation of frill and piping.

The drapery club continues in great force among these girls and through it many have obtained the new things they will wear to-day. Nothing is too relatively large or small to be bought in this way, and whether it is to be a jacket at 12s, 6d. two pair of stockings at 1s. 0 1-2d a pair the procedure will be the same. Twenty-five girls decide to put down either sixpence or a half-penny a week till each one has in turn secured the article agreed upon. Week by week the lot will be drawn and she who is fortunate enough to get it will demand her 5 per cent. discount from the marked price which is the special advantage that they derive from this form of co-operation the shop-keeper naturally being more ready to favour dealings which he reasonably expects will result in the sale of as many articles as there are members of the club. Some East-end shops specially cater for custom of this class, one in particular having really large transactions, of the kind. Ready-made garments here as in all other aspects of the trade are superseding home work, and it is but rarely nowadays that a length of material is bought and taken to a humble dress-maker to be made up. Clever tailoresses will sometimes make their own gowns, but in general the skirt and blouse are the working girl's wear. The low prices and the convenience of this style have practically driven from the field the gorgeously-coloured velveteens and merinos that often appeared along with the plush and feather hats, and are largely the reason of the present better standards of dress.

GERMAN HORSEWOMEN.

RIDING AS AN ESSENTIAL TO HEALTH.

GERMAN girls, as a rule, are excellent horsewomen, and never look better than in the saddle, while no form of outdoor pursuit appeals to them in a greater degree than riding. They may lack a Parisienne's grace, and in the matter of pluck and daring may perhaps rank second to the enthusiastic hunting-woman in this country; but in point of devotion to the exercise they can hardly be deemed to take a low place amongst other European nationalities. The love of horses is almost innate in a German child, and from quite early years both boys and girls as a matter of course are taught to ride, and ride well.

The fact that the Kaiserin has always shown an unqualified passion for riding has had much to do with it of late years, and her example has been emulated by all classes of society. In the country, at any rate, the craze for motoring, which has certainly attacked the German girl as it has her English cousions, has had little effect in weakening the natural love of the exercise.

Riding, however, in the capital has never been regarded as a society amusement. As a healthy form of exercise it is indulged in to a great extent, but chiefly with this end in view, and little regard is paid to the social side of the question. In the early morning the beautiful, shady allees of the Berlin Tiergarten are crowded with riders—officers in uniform, as well as business men, students, etc.—in almost countless numbers, all of whom are bent on acquiring some benefit from a matutinal canter before the day's work confines them to bureaux or desks; while the presence of a fair proportion of girls is clear evidence that the youth of Berlin has a wholesome belief in the the advantages of active exercise as a corrective, perhaps, to too much social gaiety. But for the society world of Berlin riding has never made for itself the place which it has secured elsewhere, and the equestrian course in the Tiergarten can in no way be compared with Rotten Row during the season or with the Pincio or the Prater of Rome or Vienna.

The question has often been discussed and various measures suggested, but, whatever may be the reason it is a fact that the endless passing and repassing of carriages, riders, and promenaders has not the same fascination for Berlin society as it has for the gay world of other European capitals. It has been said that society is so mixed in the former city that it is impossible to start a fashion which will at once be taken up by all the many and different grades of which the social world consists; but this argument falls to the ground in face of the fact that in no European capital is society so mixed as it is in London, nor so exclusive as in Vienna, and yet the daily promenade on horseback, in carriage, or on foot, is always considered the chief event of the fashionable day in both these capitals.

The first item of interest with which a German woman visiting this country wishes to become acquainted is Hyde Park and the Rotten Row of which she has heard so much. Unfortunately, however, the months of August and September are invariably chosen by German tourists for their first visits to London, and in consequence only a desert meets their expectant eyes instead of the brilliant coterie of horsewomen and their gay cavaliers, which always pictured as ever lastingly passing to and fro in the shady avenues of the Park.

German girls are just as particular about the cut of their riding attire as their British cousins, and a number of the smartest habits are made in England. It is interesting to note that the question of ride-astride habits versus the ordinary safety skirts is being as eagerly discussed in Germany as it is in England, and several German women have shown their indifference to criticism by adopting the former style.

VIA HUDSON'S BAY.

EXTENSION OF THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY.

IT is now more than probable that Western Canada will have railway communication to Hudson's Bay by the end of 1907. A prominent official of the Canadian Northern Railway has made public announcement to that effect. The Hudson's Bay Railway will start from Erwood, the most northerly point on the Prince Albert line of the Canadian Northern Railway, and from there will be built, in a north easterly direction, to Pas Mission, on the Saskatchewan river, a distance of some 90 miles. This extension to Pas Mission will be built this coming summer, and already men, plant, and trains are being concentrated to begin, work as soon as the weather permits. For some time past a Canadian Northern survey party has been surveying the extension of the line from Pas Mission to Fort Churchill on the west shore of Hudsons's Bay which is admittedly the best port of Canada's inland sea. This survey has located a try line for about seventy-five miles north-easterly from Pas Mission towards Fort Churchill, and the reports is that the country traversed is fairly level and free from any particular engineering difficulties. By last advices the survey party had discontinued work on account of the deep snow, and would not resume operations until the lakes, which abound in the locality, are again open after the winter.

Erwood is about 500 miles from Fort Churchill, and the construction of this Canadian Northern Line gives a new outlet for European freight for the whole of Western Canada, and also to the Pacific trade of British Columbia. The distance from central points in Western Canada to Liverpool via Fort Churchill and the Canadian Northern Railway will be about 1,000 miles shorter than from the same points to Liverpool via Montreal; and what is particularly important is that the saving will be effected on the land carriage portion of the route. Erwood is in the Province of Saskatchewan, a little distance west of the Manitoba boundary line. Very soon after leaving Erwood the new Hudson's Bay extension passes out of Saskatchewan Province in a north-easterly direction, and enters the Territory of Keewatin, which is as yet administered by the Dominion Government although the Government of Manitoba for a long time past has been making strenuous efforts to have a considerable portion of it included within the confines of that province by extending the boundaries of Manitoba to the waters of Hudson's Bay. As the new branch of the Canadian Northern Railway is thus in Dominion territory all the way to Fort Churchill, except for a few miles where it is in the Province of Saskatchewan, the Dominion Government will become guarantor of the bonded securities issued for the construction of the new line. An important town, which will include huge grain elevators, will rapidly spring up at Fort Churchill, which is an old-established Hudson's Bay Company's a post of considerable importance.

For some years past the Dominion Government has been doing all that it could to collect trustworthy information about the navigation of Hudson's Bay, and for that purpose has had well-equipped exploring expeditions in the Bay summer and winter. The reports of these expeditions are in favour of opening up a trade route from Hudson's Bay, which is said to be open for navigation for at least four months in the year, and these, too, at a season when it is most desirable to relieve the congestion that annually occurs in getting away the grain harvest of Western Canada. Mr. A. P. Low, who has just been promoted to the directorship of the Geological Survey of Canada, is an authority on Hudson's Bay. He was there in 1887, on a scientific expedition in the Diana, and recently he was in charge of the exploration work in the "Neptune" which the Canadian Government sent to explore and patrol Hudson's Bay. Major Moodie, of the North-West Mounted Police, accompanied Mr. Low in the Neptune as Government Resident in full charge of Hudson's Bay and the adjacent lands and islands. Both Major Moodie and Mr. Low have become enthusiastic advocates of a Hudson's Bay trade route being opened up and, backed by their opinions, as well as those of old servants of the Hudson's Bay Company, the people of the Canadian North-West, without distinction of partly politics, are thoroughly determined that the route shall be opened up with the least possible delay.

THE BLENDING OF METALS.

DAMASCENING, or the ornamentation of metallic surfaces by inlaying patterns or other metals, is an art which originated with the Eastern races and was carried to its highest perfection in those lands where time and labour were counted as nothing, and the craftsman delighted in the excellence of his work. Practised at a very early date by the Persians, Chinese, Japanese, and Arabs, it was introduced into Europe by Moorish workmen from Damascus, a city which for centuries was noted for the skill of its metal-workers. The art rose to some importance in Italy and Spain, where it was chiefly applied to the decoration of armour and ecclesiastical objects. Two principal methods of inlaying seem to have been practised. In the first, dovetailed grooves were cut in the surface to be decorated and the design filled in by hammering in wires of the metal to be inlaid. The other process was easier, and consisted in cross-hatching the surface with fine lines, like a file, where the precious metal was to be inlaid, and hammering the latter in so that it was held securely by the minute teeth formed by the crossing of the lines. The whole was afterwards polished, and possibly chased as a further refinement. These and other methods of ornamenting metallic surfaces were described by Mr. Sherard Cowper-Coles in a lecture before the Society of Arts, and lanternslides of many beautiful examples were projected on the screen. Niello work, still practised largely in the Caucasus, and to a less extent in Italy, Siam, and Turkey, consists in producing a design in dark lines upon a smooth metallic surface, usually of silver or gold. The design is engraved on the surface and the incised lines filled in with a borax flux, after which a powder compounded of sulphur, silver, copper, and lead, fused together, is spread on the plate and carefully melted. The superfluous sulphide, when cold, is scraped off, and when the plate is repolished the most delicate detail of the design appears. It is interesting to note that the custom of the workmen of testing the progress of the engraving, by rubbing ink into the lines and taking an impression on damp paper, resulted in the discovery of plate-printing. There are several minor methods of producing metallic patterns on a metal surface, such as the deposition of gold by the evaporation of a matured mixture of sulphuric ether and nitro-muriate of gold, the soldering or fusing of a veneer to the surface or the electro-deposition of metal. These are all more or less known processes, but there is a method of ornamentation devised by Mr. Cowper-Coles himself which differs in principle and effect from any that have been mentioned. About five years ago Mr. Cowper-Coles discovered that metallic dust when heated to a temperature far below its melting point, seemed to give off vapour which would unite with other metal surfaces buried in it. By being baked in zinc dust, iron can be coated to any desired depth with zinc, and a thorough protection against rust insured. The process is also useful for decorative work, for by confining the deposition of the metal from the dust to desired areas, by coating the other parts with a suitable composition, practically any pattern may be produced. The deposition is perfectly adherent; in fact, there is no definite division between the two metals, but an alloy, merging on either side into pure metal. Extremely delicate patterns maybe formed and the metal may afterwards be bent or embossed as required, without causing the least harm to the pattern. A temperature of 500 deg. Fahr. will cause zinc to be deposited from commercial zinc dust, although the melting-point of zinc is nearly 300 deg. higher. The operation requires a time varying from ten minutes to several hours, according to the thickness of deposit required. Other metals, besides zinc, may be deposited in the same way, and the various coloured alloys add to the beauty of the pattern. If the surface is previously etched with acid the final pattern may be flush with the original surface, or it may be raised as much as desired. A large variety of objects, of all shapes, ornamented by Mr. Cowper Coles's method were shown at the lecture, and it would appear that there is a considerable future for the process. Electrotypes, in which the figures in relief are so treated, have a particularly pleasing effect.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

THIS story, however (a correspondent writes), has in fact not truth but the editor of "Truth" for its origin, and it was told more than 25 years ago of John Ryder, a famous tragedian in those days, who had played for years as second to Phelps, and who was engaged by Mr. Labouchere for his theatre, the Queen's, in Long Acre. Rider was the very antithesis of Mr. Tree. He was a full-bodied transpontine tragedian with a loud voice, and, although a kindhearted, pleasant man, indulged on occasion in swearing, after the fashion of the time, with a fine vocabulary of oaths. "The Tempest" was brought out, he and Miss Hodson (afterwards Mrs. Labouchere) in the principal parts, and was a great success. During rehearsal, which Ryder superintended as stage manager, about the time the storm occurs tremendous-claps of thunder were heard, so deafening that even Ryder's voice was hushed. 'What the—is that.?' bellowed Ryder. "It is a thunderstorm outside," some on the stage mildly replied. "Oh, is it?" exclaimed Ryder, rather taken aback, but not liking to appear defeated on his own dunghill, "That may do for Nature, but it won't do for the Queen's Theatre!"

Some remarkable pieces of old Beauvais tapestry, representing the crowned achivements of Louis XIV, hawking, boar hunting, and other sports of the period, as well as peasant and fisher life from pictures by D. Teniers, are to be sold at Christie's next Friday, the 18th inst. The ground-work of the Louis XIV. panel is rose pink. Figures of angles support the ermine robe, and others are emblematic of Justice and Wisdom. The wide borders are occupied in the corners by arms, surrounded by the collar of the Orders of Saint Esprit and Saint Michael. The tapestry is the property of M. le Comte de Premio Real. At the sale at which it will be offered there is to be included old Worcester and old Chinese porcelain, from the collection of Sir Charles Rugge Price, the late Earl Sydney, and others.

In the columns of that aggressively Australian journal the Sydney Bullet in the name New Zealand is never permitted to appear. It is always called Maoriland. In the issue that has just arrived by mail a New Zealand correspondent of the Bulletin writes:—Why not call us something else now and then for a change? Maoriland might occasionally give place to two or three other names Aotearoa and Mukuroa for instance. Ao-tea-roa was the name given to the long mountainous coast of the North Island when first discovered by the Polynesian navigators from the South Seas; its most commonly accepted meaning amongst Maoris themselves is the Long White World, in allusion to the far-stretching line of cliffs on the coast line where the brown sailors made their landfall—cliffs shining like chalk under the summer sun and crowned for miles and miles by the crimson-blossoming Pohutukawa groves. W. P. Reeves perpetuated a common blunder when he gave his book the poetic but misleading title of The Long White Cloud.

Bairnsdale, an Australian township about sixty miles from Melbourne, has recently experienced a strange and by no means pleasant visitation. An army of frogs, numbering thousands, swarmed into the town, probably from a neighbouring morass. They covered the roads in all directions, and the traffic slaughtered them wholesale. They even got into the houses, where the dogs and cats killed them by the dozen, while householders in many instances had to sweep them out, dead and alive, with brooms, and shovel them into buckets. The episode caused somewhat of a scare in the minds of the superstitious, and some of the old folk declared the end of the world was at hand. The invasion, however, finally passed on to some more congenial home to sing its chorus of Brek-kek-kek-kek koax, which Aristophanes has put into their mouths. This writer has seen a visitation not unlike this when grasshoppers by the thousand have swept through an outlying Melbourne suburb.

Some time during the first or second whole week in May rook shooting begins. So much has the popularity of this sport increased of recent years with people who cannot afford to rent any other kind of shooting and must kill something, that the owner of a rookery—crow orchard, as it is called in some parts of Lancashire—can often make a respectable sum by letting it for the season, if a short period can be called a season. The price paid for a rookery is usually about sixpence a nest, though where competition is keen the tenant may be willing to give another penny or two, which will considerably add to his liabilities when there are several hundred nests to be paid for. In this case, however, a syndicate of would-be rook shooters generally make themselves responsible for the amount. Rook pie, of course, is the destination of the game.

There has died recently in Australia one of the surviving leaders of the famous Eureka stockade episode. This was John Lynch, who, as a young man of twenty-four, led and drilled the pikemen who were to resist the military during the miners trouble, of 1852, but who owing to the sudden onset of the soldiery, never got a chance to show what they could do. The Eureka Stockade episode is the only occasion which blood has been shed in Australia as the result of civil discord. It is also notable because for the first time the Australian Republican flag, in the shape of the Southern Cross on a blew ground, was hoisted. Peter Lalor, afterwards Speaker of the Victorian Legislative Assembly, was the leader of the rebels, and his statue to-day stands in Stuart-street Ballarat. Among the sons of John Lynch, Arthur should be mentioned, because he it was who having fought for the Boers, was subsepuently returned to the Imperial Parliament for an Irish constituency. After serving a term for treason he was, at the instance to the Balfour Government, released without having to serve the full sentence.

Mr. Beerbohm Tree, as everyone knows, is a very exacting stage manager. On one occasion, when rehearsing a revival of The Tempest, the men whose duty it was to suggest the strom, with thunder and lightning, with which the play opens, could not satisfy him. Time after time he made them repeat their efforts. Presently a blinding flash of lightning illuminated the stage, followed by a deafening peal of thunder. That's better, said Mr. Tree grudgingly but I still think it might be improved upon. If you please, sir, observed the master carpenter mildly, that was a real one. The Grand Magazine adds that probably more stories are told of Mr. Tree than of any other actor, but this is one of the few that have the merit of being true.

Tradesmen in colliery districts give quite an appreciable part of their time to service on coroners' juries, but a resident of Pendlebury, Councillor Hampson, has surely an exceptional record, for he has served on 303 inquests in the last 34 years an average of rather more than ten a year. His first inquest was in 1872, when four persons were killed on the railway at Clifton. The greatest catastrophe Mr. Hampson has helped to investigate was the Clifton Hall Colliery disaster, in which 175 person perished. The inquest lasted about ten days, and was attended by many men of science and lawyers, Mr. Arnold Moley representing the Government. The most distressing inquest of this long series was the last. Mr. Hampson with others was warned on a certain Monday evening to attend an inquest the following day. The person was not then dead, but was executed at Strageways Goal the following morning.

Some quaint answers in Scripture knowledge are included in the recent report of the examiner of the Lancaster Sunday School Union. The divinity of some of them may be imperfect, but they show genuine observation of life. One boy, for example transmuted a famous incident thus: 'One day while Paul was going down the street of Athens he came across a notice board, 'This way to the unknown god.' Another observant youngster gave a touch of homely reality to the miraculous draught of fishes as follows: The disciples could not lift their nets out of the sea, and so they could not get home till late. They told their wives how their nets were full of fish and how they could not get home any sooner.

Then there used to be curious dises of lemonflavoured gluten which we called gelatines; very lasting they were, and useful at a pinch for sticking up a notice or to let bill upon a window pane. Boars head too and salmon, being sugar imitations of those delicacies of which you could buy a crumbly ha'porth—where are these? And above all where is the lemon kali contained in oval chip boxes with a picture on the lid? In my youth that effervescent powder was supposed to be the direct descendant of the sherbet of the Arabian Nights and we laid our tongues upon it with a feeling of Oriental luxury. Are there no more of these things, or have I looked in the wrong shops?

The idea of a German prince being legally allowed to have two wives at once is preposterous. Morganatic wives may have been discarded to make room for wives of a higher rank for State or personal reasons, though it is difficult to recall an instance, But the whole history of the German reigning families shows an extraordinary record of divorces. In our own time the King of Saxony and the Grand Duke of Hesse have divorced their wives. The marriage of the father and mother of the Prince Consort was disolved. In these cases the marriages were not morganatic. The only case of a German prince having two wives at once is the oft-quoted instance of Philip the Magnanimous, Landgrave of Hesse, whom, it is alleged, Luther and Melancthon permitted to marry Margaret von Saale during the lifetime of the Landgravine, Christine of Saxony.

LITTLE ONE
ONE SOLID SORE

Covered With Scales and Scabs From Head to Foot—Doctors and All Other Remedies Had Failed—Skin Now Smooth and Clear.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE BY CUTICURA

Writing under date of Sept. 7, 1904, Mrs. Mattie Shaffer, of Cumberland, Miss., says: "Some time ago I ordered and received your wonderful Cuticura Remedies, which I used on my little afflicted babe with wonderful results. I had tried many other remedies without any benefit whatever, and Cuticura came to the rescue when my doctors and all other remedies had failed. One doctor pronounced it scrofula, the other eczema. The little one was one solid sore, with scales and scabs from head to foot, when I started using Cuticura Soap and Ointment. The result was wonderful, and now my baby's face and body are smooth and clear." (signed) Mrs. Mattie Shaffer.

THE DUTY OF MOTHERS
At the First Sign of Disfiguring Humours Is to Use Cuticura the Great Skin Cure

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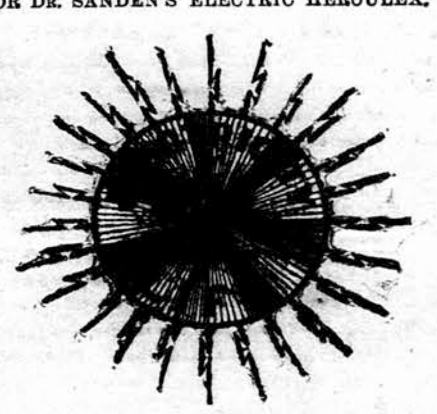

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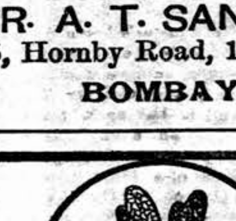

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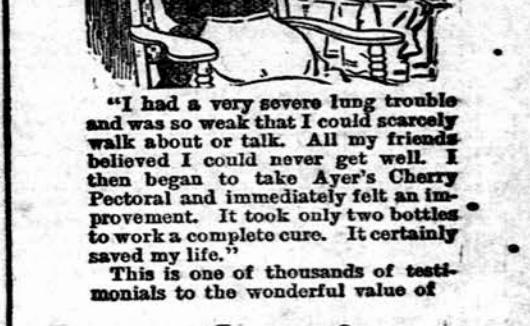

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M. A. P. IN THE GREEN ROOM.

As arrangements at present stand, Miss Lena Ashwell appears at the Savoy evening in the play of The Shulamite. The actress goes thus back to the atmosphere she is used to—the atmosphere of tragic emotion into which she may be said to have been born as well as borne, when on the occasion of her first appearance on the stage, in Irving's production of King Arthur at the Lyceum, she, as the dead Elaine:

> Oar'd by the dumb, went upward with the flood—
> In her right hand the lily, in her left
> The letter—all her bright hair streaming down—

Miss Ashwell was true to the element of her introduction for a good many years. She made a special study of the gloomy young women of the dramatist's invention, and thoroughly established herself as their own particular personator. And it was because the public adopted her as such, paying tribute notably to her performances in Mrs. Dane's Defence, Resurrection, and Leah Kleschna, that her Nina, which she plays for the last time to-morrow (Thursday) night, was more or less of risky experiment. The actress is not built for comedy heroines. The unhappy in love, or the too reckless, is as clearly Miss Ashwell's line as it is Miss Olga Nethersole's or as character is Miss Nancy Price's.

Mr. Otto Stuart is turning Shakespeare out of the Adelphi in favour of Mrs. Henry de la Pasture whose four-act comedy, The Lonely Millionaires, will be produced on Tuesday evening. But Mr. Otto Stuart has done pretty well with the bard whose name is generally supposed to spell ruin, and at the conclusion of the run of the new modern piece he will organise still another revival of the immortal one's work, in all probability a tragedy. It is somewhat curious that we should find Mr. Stuart at the Adelphi solely in the character of lessee and manager, and I think his case—that of an actor not taking a prominent part on the stage which he controls—may be entered in the book of theatrical history under a heading all to itself. It is certainly quite unique. Mr. Otto Stuart is an older member of the Benson Company even than Mr. Oscar Asche. He played leading parts with Mr. Benson in the days when it was that famous Shakespearian school-master's custom to "show off" his pupils at Opera Comique Matinees, or seasons at the Globe. But the results of his acting as manager only, and not as an actor-manager, have proved so excellent that he is perhaps wise to leave things as they are. Still, it is none the less unusual to find a well-trained and particularly capable actor contenting himself with plain and uncoloured theatrical management.

Mr. Oscar Asche, who plays the principal of the two millionaires at the Adelphi, speaks always most enthusiastically of the teaching methods of Mr. Benson, and of the man himself. In the first place Mr. Benson had the unusual gift (as he has it to-day) of keeping all the members of his company on good terms with one another. Just as some hostesses have the knack of conducting their country house-parties in a manner which imperceptibly disallows the intrusion of friction, so Mr. Benson manages in some mysterious way to keep envy and hatred and all uncharitableness out of the hearts of the young ladies and gentlemen of his touring academy of acting. And Benson, says Mr. Asche, never lets a pupil keep to one line and sink into one groove. Be the young actor ever so handsome or have ever so romantic a bearing, he is not exempt from the duties of Polonius and Old Adam and the Apothecary. It may vex him mightily at first to hide his good looks under a white beard or a make-up of grey starvation, but he soon gets over the disappointment to his vanity, and is grateful to his master for the experience.

Mr. Asche was born in Geelong, a quiet little village in Victoria, Australia. As a chubby little pupil of eight at a sort of Kindergarten situated up on the Dandelone range, he was familiar with the tales of many a romantic and picturesque incident of the general life of the people around, the murders, the kidnappings, the robberies, and the elopements among an order of men and women that would scarcely, for all the interest that surrounded their personalities, be welcomed as residents in the respectable suburbs of London. One afternoon, when the school was walking out two by two, he saw the notorious Ned Kelly and his gang galloping for dear life to their mountain fastnesses pursued by mounted police, and looking sadly haggard with their long ride and terribly anxious for their safety. It was at this little school that he made his first appearance on any stage, his part being that of Henry VIII. in a set of tableaux arranged by his school-mistress. He burned to become a member of the regular dramatic society of the Melbourne Grammar School, which he afterwards attended, but the leading lights of that organisation had not the kindly and encouraging manner of the Benson academy, to which he eventually went, and jeered at him constantly for even having believed himself possessed of dramatic talent of sufficient quality for exploitation among them.

Among the many things Mr. Asche, as a youth went in for before an Australian bank smash made it necessary for him to earn his money the best way he could, independent of the assistance and control of his parents, were the occupations of the cowboy and the clerk. He spent two long, but, in a way, exciting years, at a cattle station up-country with his brother, and knew what it was to sit in a saddle for nearly a whole day, and from sheer fatigue, to drop off to sleep in his clothes almost as soon as he had tumbled off his mount when the day's work was done. But this life was not, after all, half so distasteful to him as that of a clerk in a wine office which was his lot when he was removed to Sydney by his father, and which he could stand for no longer than a couple of weeks, and it is probable that he would have gone back to the cowboy's saddle had not his mother, who was a Norwegian, consented to his going to Norway to study the stage under Hansen, the producer of Ibsen plays. From the care of Hansen, he passed to the wing of Bjornstone-Bjornstone, the son of the celebrated author, at whose suggestion he soon came to England to be an English actor. Falling in with Mr. Benson's company, he in a little while became one of its most distinguished members, and to the training he received whilst under Mr. Benson's mastership, he freely and readily attributes his success in later life. And he had another great reason to be thankful to the Benson school for. It was while a pupil here that he met and married his charming and talented wife, Miss Lily Brayton.

Apropos of my note last week on a correspondent's remarks about the men's clothes worn in The Girl Behind the Counter, at Wyndham's, a reader of M.A.P. sends me a little story which his tailor vows to be perfectly true. A few years ago, when what is known as the frock overcoat came into fashion, a young man who was very new at the St. James's Theatre, and who wished to be dressed very specially up-to-date, called upon his tailor, the original narrator of the incident, and desired him to measure him for this then latest garment of masculine modes. Calling later to have it tried on in the rough, he casually said to the tailor, as he stood before the mirror in the fitting-on room, I am told that the hip pockets now are placed a few inches below the waist-seam, so be good enough to see that mine are done in the same way. I'm afraid, replied the tailor, that is impossible, for a frock overcoat has no hip pockets at all. Very well, then, was the determined exclamation of the budding actor of Mayfair melodrama, if the coat has no hip pockets, I have no coat! What do you suppose I am going to do with my hands?

When M. Coquelin has finished with the New Royalty, where he begins a three weeks' season on the 18th of this month, Mr. Gaston Mayer will open its doors to Mme. Rejane—which will mean, of course, opening its doors to many other besides, for, with the exception of Sarah Bernhardt, no French actress draws better audiences in London than the creator of Sans Gene and Zaza. Sardou's latest play, La Piste, will occupy the boards for the first week of her season—so, at least, is the present arrangement; and when La Souris and La Rafale have been given it is likely that Rejane, in response to the wishes of several English playgoers who have already begun to communicate with her in Paris on the subject of her visit to us, will revive Zaza and Sans Gene at a series of extra matinees. But nothing has yet been definitely settled in this respect, and the actress who controls her programme when over here largely in accordance with outside requests, will decide finally upon the question of these matinees when she has sorted out her correspondence after her first fortnight at the New Royalty.

Mme. Rejane is amused, as well as gratified, by the extent to which her English admirers communicate with her as soon as she is billed in London. Her morning's post at her hotel is so great that she is obliged to engage a shorthand writer and typist for a couple of hours a day to keep it within bounds. Many of the letters she receives are from young actresses who want to go back to Paris with her, if only to walk on in her company; and to these it is her custom to reply, by her own hand that the French stage is quite as crowded as the English, and that the English leading actresses are quite as worthy to be walked on with as the French. A prodigious percentage of her correspondents are signature-hunters and pictorial postcard maniacs, and these thoughtless, if admiring, wasters of a busy artist's time are dealt with by the shorthand writer and typist. When people have nothing else to do in London, Mme. Rejane has remarked, they appear to sit down and write me a letter to say so!

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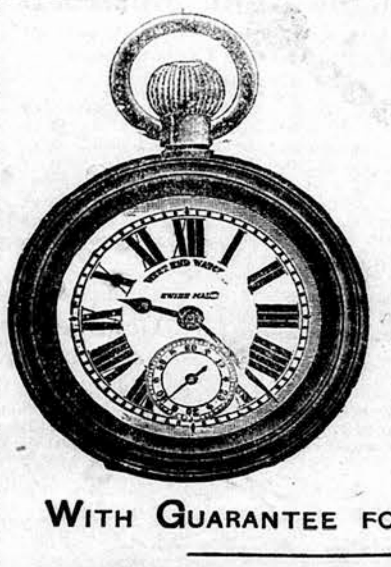

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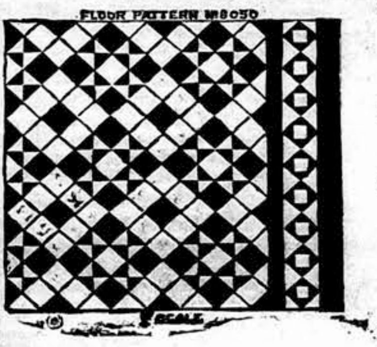

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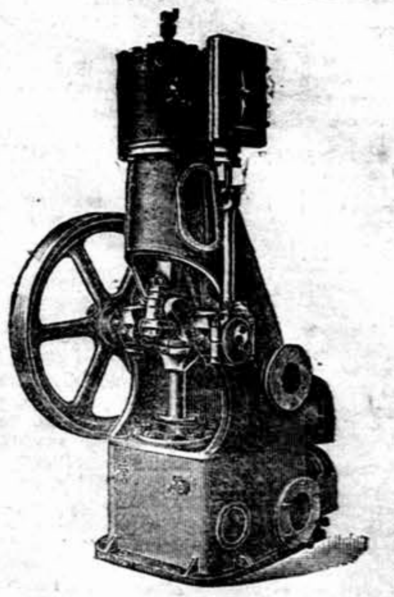

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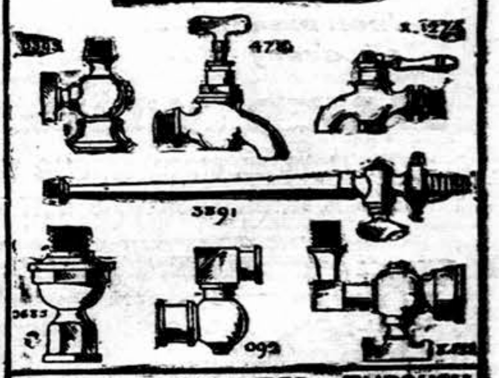

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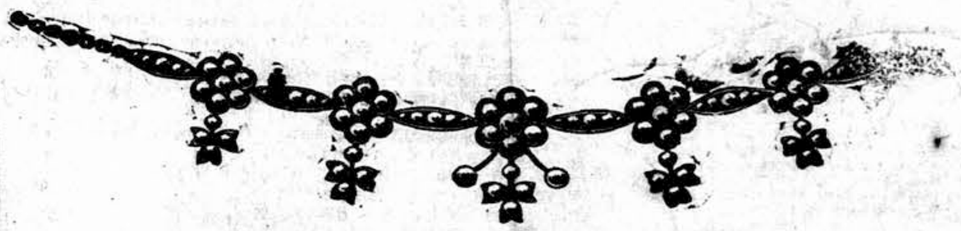

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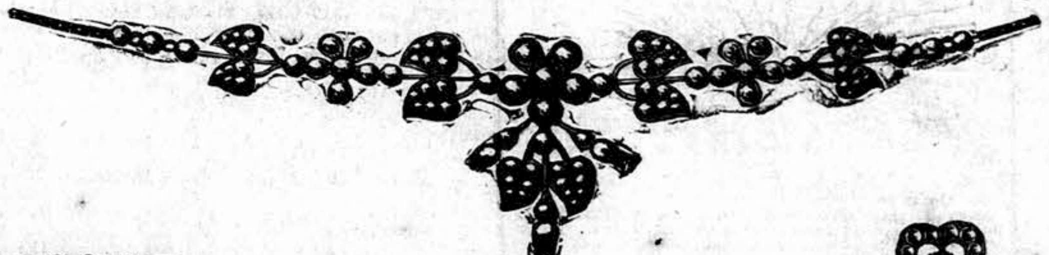

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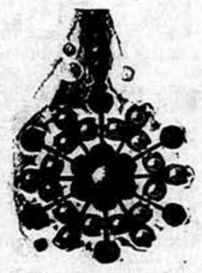

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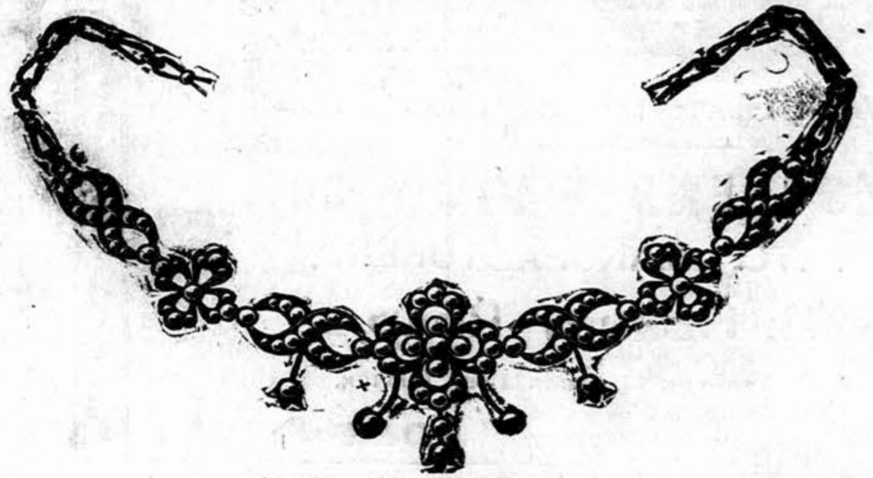

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